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12 November 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2719



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CONTENTS

ANGOLA

Briefs
- Huambo Provincial Assembly Meeting 1
- Language Cooperation With Britain 1
- Justice Minister to Mongolia 2
- Military Techniques Seminar 2
- Youth Official in Lisbon 2
- State, Party Responsibilities 3

GABON

Fear of Europeans Over Libreville Crime Wave Exaggerated (Jean Pierre Challard; AFRICA, Aug-Sep 82)..... 4

GAMBIA

Briefs
- FRG Financial Agreement 9

LIBERIA

NFEC Begins Screening All Government Records (Westmore Dahn; DAILY OBSERVER, 14 Oct 82) 10

Concern Growing Over Slow Mail Distribution (DAILY OBSERVER, 4 Oct 82) 11

Ministry of Commerce Cuts Prices of Some Vehicles Consumer Goods (DAILY OBSERVER, 5 Oct 82) 12

NUPAFAW Holds Five-Day Leadership Seminar (DAILY OBSERVER, 7 Oct 82) 13

NBL Vice Governor Notes Need for Tough, Sound Economic Policies (Klon Hinneh; DAILY OBSERVER, 14 Oct 82) 14

Briefs
French Scholarships 15
ROK Donates Military Jeeps 15

NIGERIA

Federal Government Urged To Expedite LNG Project
(BUSINESS TIMES, 18 Oct 82) 16

Projects in Benue Worth Millions of Naira Abandoned
(Samson Namo; SUNDAY TRIUMPH, 10 Oct 82) 17

Youth Crops Members Reported Deserting Rural Areas
(NEW NIGERIAN, 18 Sep 82) 19

Problem of Unpaid Teachers Reported Urgent
(Editorial; NEW NIGERIAN, 11 Oct 82) 20

Proposal Reported on Education Policy
(Omafume Amurun; NEW NIGERIAN, 8 Oct 82) 21

New Capital Approved by Paper
(Editorial; NEW NIGERIAN, 6 Oct 82) 22

Alliance Reported Destined To Fail
(Yinka Guedon; NEW NIGERIAN, 23 Sep 82) 23

Briefs
'Hundreds' Change Party 24
Gongola Teachers on Strike 24
More Steel Complexes 24
Military Rule Criticized 25
NPN Supporters Switch to PPP 25

SENEGAL

Results of Planting, Harvesting Campaign Noted
(LE SOLEIL, 15 Oct 82) 26

Status of Opposition Newspapers
(Ongue; L'UNITE AFRICAINE, Sep 82) 28

Briefs
FRG Wheat Delivery 29

SOUTH AFRICA

Progress Urged in New Direction Taken by Government
(DIE BURGER, 2 Oct 82) 30

P. W. Botha's Policy of Renewal Defended
(Willem de Klerk; RAPPORT, 3 Oct 82) 33

Future of SA Economics Discussed
(Stephen Orpen; SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES, 10 Oct 82)... 36

Magnis Becomes Huge New SA Vehicle Maker
(Colin Haynes, Stephen Orpen; SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES, 10 Oct 82) 39

NGK Demands End of Broederbond Secrecy
(Dan Marais; THE CITIZEN, 23 Oct 82)..... 40

Matanzima Backs Federal Government Idea
(THE CITIZEN, 27 Oct 82) 44

NP Heads for Parys Victory
(Jaap Theron; THE CITIZEN, 27 Oct 82) 46

NPI Reports Economic Growth Looks Good
(Keith Abendroth; THE CITIZEN, 27 Oct 82) 47

Report on SADF Accidents Released
(Andrew Walker; THE STAR, 13 Oct 82) 48

Koornhof on Development of Transportation
(THE CITIZEN, 28 Oct 82) 50

Farmers' Union Head Hits Government Policy
(Keith Abendroth; THE CITIZEN, 28 Oct 82) 51

Rate of Black Unemployment Expected To Rise
(Editorial; SOWETAN, 27 Oct 82) 52

Pretoria University To Stay 'White'
(THE CITIZEN, 27 Oct 82) 53

Blacks Wield Great Buying Power
(Colleen Ryan; THE STAR; 13 Oct 82) 54

Briefs
Mixed Beach Approved 55
Busy Border Post 55
Union Officials Criticized 55
Lebowa Proposals 55
CP Offices Attacked 56
New Phone System 56
Crossroads Project 56
Glowing Picture of Blacks 57
New Department's Seminar 57

TANZANIA

Oil Supplies, New Plants
(AFRICA AFP, 22 Oct 82) 58

Warning to Kenya
(AFRICA AFP, 22 Oct 82) 59

Partial Repayment of Loan
(AFRICA AFP, 22 Oct 82)..... 60

ZAMBIA

Electoral Commission May Extend Voters Registration Deadline
(TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 21 Oct 82) 61

Minister Says U.S. Has 'Grand Design' To Install UNITA Regime in Angola
(TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 19 Oct 82) 62

Kaunda Urges Developing Nations To Emulate Japan
(TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 21 Oct 82) 63

Tobacco Board Official Expects Bright Future for Crop
(TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 21 Oct 82) 64

Minister Asks Defense Ministry To Help Transport Maize
(TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 21 Oct 82) 65

UNDP Official Gives Data on Aid Program to Nation
(TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 20 Oct 82) 66

Chomba Says Steps To Be Taken To Impede Reentry of Deported Aliens
(TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 19 Oct 82) 67

BP Saving Nation 'Substantial' Foreign Exchange
(TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 19 Oct 82) 68

Prime Minister Discusses Efforts To Resolve Energy Problem
(TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 19 Oct 82) 69

Minister Seeks Increased Activity To Achieve Disarmament
(TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 19 Oct 82) 70

Bank of Zambia Governor Clarifies IMF Loan Conditions
(DAILY MAIL, 20 Oct 82) 71

Zambia Railways To Receive Additional Rites Experts
(DAILY MAIL, 20 Oct 82) 72

Briefs
Dar es Salaam Moves Zambian Cargo 73
SIDA Agricultural Aid 73

ZIMBABWE

Ministers Worried by Slump in Mines
(THE HERALD, 12 Oct 82) 74

Briefs
Young Swedes 75
Cash Constraints 'Hitting Industry' 75
Conference on Water 75
Training in Canada 75
Party Officers Elected 76
Powers for PM 76

BRIEFS

HUAMBO PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY MEETING--Huambo--The second special session of the Huambo Provincial People's Assembly, which was held last Wednesday in this city, elected Lt Col Joao Ernesto dos Santos (Liberdade) as president of that supreme organ of the provincial government. During the session --which was presided over by the outgoing president, Santana Andre Pitra (Petroff)--the deputies expressed their views concerning the opinion rendered by the secretariat of the Commission on Planning, Finance, Labor and Social Security and also concerning the provincial technical economic plan for the coming year. Following the period of discussion and analysis, the People's Provincial Assembly approved the draft of the technical economic and industrial plan and incorporated therein certain minor modifications in response to the improper consumption of raw materials, secondary products and other items by Luanda and Benguela Provinces to the detriment of Huambo Province. It also approved the draft of the technical economic plans for agriculture and construction. With respect to engineering projects, the session demanded immediate restoration of the Kuma-Katala stretch of the paved highway linking Huambo and Lubango, the present condition of which is not consonant with the priority it deserves. The draft of the technical economic plan for commercial transportation (of the Ministry of Home Trade) was slightly modified to adapt it to existing conditions, in response to the improper consumption, in Luanda and Benguela Provinces, of goods destined for the interior of the country. The assembly took note of the lack of technical plans in this sector and analyzed the situation of certain private companies in the sector which by virtue of their importance play a major role in the harmonious development of the province: specifically, Bolid Stand, Casa de Rolamentos, UTI [expansion unknown], and Robert Hudson. Also approved was a technical economic plan for communal development. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Sep 82 p 2] 10992

LANGUAGE COOPERATION WITH BRITAIN--Forty of the total of 60 student participants have passed the first of the English language courses to be given at the installations of the Angola Diamond Company (DIAMANG). The course--which began last December--was concluded yesterday during a ceremony presided over by Angolan Minister of Industry Bento Ribeiro. The course (which was taught exclusively by a female instructor of British nationality) offered to the participants--all of whom are workers of the Angolan Diamond Company--basic instruction in the English language. In his address Peter Gallegos, technical director of services for the Diamond Corporation of London (which provided all the instructional and technical materials used in the course), said that the

course was offered within the framework of the cooperation program in effect between Great Britain and our country. Continuing, he stressed the work accomplished by the British instructor as a result of her tireless efforts throughout the course. For his part the superintendent of DIAMANG, Engineer Makenda Ambroise, congratulated the recent graduates and expressed his conviction that within the near future they would attain a working knowledge of the English language. The DIAMANG superintendent concluded by announcing that 12 of the graduates of the course will soon be attending a 5-year course in diamond appraisal to be given in London. He urged the graduates to apply themselves with increasing diligence to their study of English so as not to lose the skills acquired during the course. The closing ceremony for this first course in English given for DIAMANG workers was attended by workers of the company, guests, and persons connected with the embassy of Great Britain in Angola. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Sep 82 p 2] 10992

JUSTICE MINISTER TO MONGOLIA--Since day before yesterday Angolan Minister of Justice Diogenes Boavida has been in the People's Republic of Mongolia at the head of a delegation representing his ministry to attend the seventh conference of the ministers of justice of the socialist countries. The other members of the Angolan delegation are National Director of Justice Aderito Correia and Aguinaldo Jaime, technical expert of the Ministry of Justice. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Sep 82 p 2] 10992

MILITARY TECHNIQUES SEMINAR--The Seventh Seminar of the Tank and Transportation Department of the General Staff of the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] was officially opened yesterday in Luanda by Minister of Defense Col Pedro Maria Tonha. The 1-week seminar will be attended by specialists from all the political-military regions, who will be offered classes in the preparation of military techniques, reconnaissance, and forms of organization; the classes will be under the direction of Capt Joao Pinto, chief of the Tank and Transportation Department. Addressing the opening meeting of the seminar, the minister of defense emphasized the necessity for conservation of technical military resources. He criticized the continuing destruction of these resources through negligence and lack of discipline on the part of those who use them. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Sep 82 p 2] 10992

YOUTH OFFICIAL IN LISBON--Lisbon--"The People's Republic of Angola is in need of emergency aid in the form of medicines, clothing, footwear and educational materials in order to minimize the suffering of the population of Cunene," the first secretary of the JMPLA [Youth Movement of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Party Youth declared Friday night at a PCP [Portuguese Communist Party] meeting held at the Sports Pavilion in Lisbon. To the enthusiastic applause of thousands of workers and young people, Domingos Bartolomeu of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party denounced the criminal aggression carried out by the South African army against Angola and reaffirmed the position of the party and Angolan Government concerning the presence of the Cuban troops in Angola. Domingos Bartolomeu reaffirmed the willingness of Angolan youth to devote "without cease all their strength and energies to the defense of the revolution" and to the construction of the technical and material bases of socialism. PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal was also present

at the meeting, which was sponsored by the Communist Party for the purpose of discussing the political situation in Portugal and in the world. Meanwhile, the delegation of the JMPLA-Party Youth headed by Domingos Bartolomeu met yesterday in Lisbon with representatives of Portuguese Communist Youth to study the possibility of establishing a concrete program of cooperation between the two youth organizations. The delegation of the Angolan youth organization has been in Portugal since the first of the week and is scheduled to return today to Luanda. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Sep 82 pp 1-1] 10992

STATE, PARTY RESPONSIBILITIES--An executive order issued by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, provides that during his absence from the country to participate in the summit meeting--in Cape Verde--of the African nations that utilize Portuguese as an official language, decisions with respect to current questions at the party level will be made by Lucio Lara, member of the Political Bureau and Central Committee secretary for the Organization and Support of Mass Organizations. Moreover, a decree issued by the chairman of the party and president of the republic empowers Col Juliao Mateus Paulo (Dino Matross), member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Central Committee for the Organs of Defense, Security and Veterans' Affairs, and minister of state security to render decisions on current questions at the governmental level during the absence from Angola of our country's chief executive. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Sep 82 p 1] 10992

CSO: 3442/2

FEAR OF EUROPEANS OVER LIBREVILLE CRIME WAVE EXAGGERATED

Dakar AFRICA in French No 143,Aug-Sep 82 pp 25, 26-28, 29

[Article by Jean Pierre Challard: "Libreville: The Absurd Fear"]

[Excerpts] The traditional reputation of the Gabonese capital has suffered over the past several months. It is a city with a provincial look that is still cramped in its mixed forms of greenery, combining high elephant grass, the "sisongo," with numerous kinds of fruit trees that resist too rapid urbanization.

Indeed, its atmosphere of calm and security has experienced acknowledged deterioration because of a few spectacular events resulting from big-time criminal acts: armed aggression, daytime robbery, rape of European women, crimes of passion.

During the peak of these many incidents last May and June, panic had reached such proportions among the European residents that a French delegation was set up to ask the consulate to have the Gabonese authorities intervene. Upon inquiry, these people seized with panic are among the temporary residents who have come to Gabon on a 2-year contract and are generally unaware of the realities of the country, living in isolation with a directly imported style of life. The real residents, who have been living in Africa or Gabon for 10 or 20 years, smiled at this naive hue and cry.

Nevertheless, this uneasiness was taken into consideration at a high level since President Omar Bongo received the elected representatives of the French citizenry, Messrs Morelli and Lassere, and gave them the assurance that the security of foreigners--just as for the Gabonese themselves--would be increased.

The series of armed robberies and attacks on private homes of several inhabitants produced justified commotion in a city that was supposed to be one of the safest in Africa. The wife of a French professor at the university had been kidnapped last April by a gang later identified as being that of Jesus Mba, a former hired man of Macias Nguema Biyogo, the Equatorial Guinea dictator who came to Gabon with weapons and baggage after the coup d'etat of 3 August 1979 had made life impossible for him.

This former Equatorial Guinea soldier, who was at first vegetating in the native quarters of the capital, had succeeded in setting up a well-organized gang with several of his compatriots and other accomplices of various nationalities. Having firearms at their disposal, they succeeded in increasing violent acts of aggression in Libreville: break-in of the Chinese restaurant "The Pavillon Celeste" [The Celestial Pavilion], kidnaping of the wife of the French professor with ill treatment, car thefts....

The organization of the "Jesus Mba gang" had no cause to be jealous of certain military units. Some 30 individuals work under the orders of Jesus Mba on an irregular schedule: every night, they move about in stolen cars with precise assembly points for the men once they have returned from their "missions." Therefore, each confederate is assigned a break-in task that he carries out. He then puts the equipment or loot in a nearby hiding place. Before dawn, the cars proceed in "picking up the personnel" as well as the loot.

This system, both organized and compartmentalized, has permitted this gang to amass an astonishing amount of stolen goods and sometimes weapons, as, for example, a gun seized from a night watchman or an automatic revolver that the bandits would not hesitate using. This tactic broke down the night when a confederate attacked a guard of the Gabonese Services Company at the "Le Pavillon Celeste" restaurant, when a patrol car arrived at the place. The aggressor, a certain Samuel Mezui, was subdued and "caressed," the usual term employed here, until he revealed the hideout.

The arrest of the gang leader, Jesus Mba, seized in his bed, was eventful since he fired on the police nearly striking Police Captain Ndinga. Mba was subsequently wounded in the abdomen and legs in the police return fire, and his gang was dismantled over the next few days during repeated raids. But as some one told us, we should have not illusions since "others have taken cover and will sooner or later reappear" because simply speaking these men have no means of living, no proper identity papers and are thus obliged to lead a clandestine life.

The other leader of the gang whose arrest caused commotion in Libreville is a certain Lorencio Assoumou, about 30 years old and also of Equatorial Guinean nationality, working in league with Jesus Mba and also with the feared criminal Daniel Avie, a Gabonese with secret powers that puzzle both gendarmes and police. Gendarmes told us without laughing that Daniel Avie, now being detained at the central prison of Gros Bouquet, "used to go right through the wall" and used to escape at will.

Moreover, Lorencio Assoumou was arrested in Ntoum, a place located some 50 kilometers from the capital, when he was getting ready to undergo a "special treatment" to acquire invulnerability, as his friends say, by having bullets change to water, etc. This leader rallied around him both Equatorial Guineans and Cameroonians some of whom are in prison: Damien Ndong (alias Bill), Cristobal Damien Nguema (alias the American) and other celebrities of that kind. As if the movies had its imitators only in developed countries....

The constant dismantling of these well-organized gangs has given both the people and the police a respite. For several weeks--although police roadblocks continued to be put up in secondary quarters and alleys both during the day and night--a strange calm has reigned over Libreville. Over the entire period of the world soccer championship games, an equally curious coincidence, a "nothing to report" was noted, eyes being fixed on the exploits of the round ball more than on "hits" to be made.

Two new acts of armed aggression took place in Libreville since 13 July probably carried out by the same group of three individuals possessing a pistol. The economist of the Advanced Teacher Training School was robbed of his suitcase containing student scholarships, while an official of the Hatton and Cookson Company was found tied to a chair, while the crooks made off with various objects and cash. While leaving, they leveled a pistol at the throat of the Gabonese Services Company guard, took him along in their taxi and dropped him off further on the edge of a road.

Very characteristic of gangster methods, the use of fake beige or red-colored taxis is frequent. This bizarre tactic has resulted in making life impossible for honest taxi drivers in Libreville who are systematically subject to police and gendarmery searches and inspections, all the more so since this kind of job hardly is enticing to the Gabonese, something that justifies the identity verification.

Two phenomena of society, universal, of course, but new to Gabon, that an even summary analysis can easily distinguish, are at the bottom of this crime wave. Gabon is a country that had undergone a period of economic recession in 1978-1979 that produced a new phenomenon in Libreville and Port Gentil, namely unemployment. The shutdown or bankruptcy of many companies threw into the streets not only Gabonese workers who had come in from the villages, tempted by high wages but having no qualifications, but also thousands of African immigrants (Togolese, Beninese, Cameroonian, Equatorial Guinean) drawn by construction and public works companies.

When unemployment set in, many of these expatriots could not or did not want to leave their homes for various reasons. The absence of a means of living, despite the still strong ethnic or family solidarity, did the rest: progressively crime set in both among the African expatriots and the Gabonese nations.

Mr Francois Thuries, deputy director of the SGS [Gabonese Services Company], who is on front line vigils at the time of burglaries and acts of aggression, told us that one thing was certain and that was that no European offenders had been noted in this kind of banditry.

On the other hand, we would say, the Europeans are the first to experience a feeling of panic in the face of the wave of acts of aggression, break-ins, rapes, especially when one of their own compatriots is involved. Especially fanciful rumors have circulated in Libreville, such as the belief that the famous French anti-gang unit was going to intervene in Gabon--something that did not please the Gabonese security forces.

Another very persistent rumor maintained that a container filled with weapons had been stolen from the port of Owendo, given the fact that several criminals had firearms in their possession. Col Leon Ossiali, director of the intelligence service, formally denied this story, while Minister of Defense Julien Mpouho went on television on "The Dossiers of the RTG" [Gabonese Radio and Television] program and also challenged this crazy rumor.

Why do the bandits aim at Europeans? Col Leon Ossiali explained to us that it was very simply because they look for those who have money, jewelry, cars, in this case the European community. Nothing to do with racism or the destabilization of the regime, a thesis which, of course, did not miss the rollcall. This surprising theory, in this atmosphere of absurd fear, maintained that hired men, controlled by the clandestine MORENA [National Recovery Movement], had provoked incidents in the European community to cause the aid personnel and technical assistants to flee, something that would have disrupted the activities of the country. An enticing theory but it could not have been more fanciful....

In the face of this atmosphere of anxiety, Omar Bongo, the chief of state, revealed to journalists that he had actually written to several of his African peers to ask them what kind of fate to reserve for these jailbirds. Most, he commented amusingly, answered, "Put them in prison but above all do not send them back to us!" Only [Equatorial Guinean] President Teodoro Obiang Mbazogo allegedly asked him to put his bad compatriots on a plane and return them to Equatorial Guinea.

Amesty International that is very closely following the situation in the latter country was sure to be concerned over the attitude President Omar Bongo would take: among the Equatorial Guinean criminals, we have said, are many belonging to the direct entourage of Macias Nguema, and their repatriation could signify an expeditious and disastrous fate for them.

However, it would seem that the Gabonese chief of state would not decide on expulsion because, as he explained, all the Beninese and all the Cameroonians that Gabon had expelled have since returned. The same scenario would be repeated with the Equatorial Guineans in the sense that they would make their way to Nigeria and Rio Muni and would once again infiltrate Gabonese frontiers either by pirogue or by foot to find once again at last a more tranquil existence. Nevertheless, as he threatened, if these criminal acts continue, he would be forced to seek recourse in long-lasting solutions because, as he said, "I do not want Gabon to become the Lebanon of Africa."

Does this wave of crime have anything to do with recent political events in Gabon? No visible link exists between these two categories, and even Amnesty International admits at this time that the figure of 23 persons under detention, officially declared by Minister of State for Territorial Administration Richard Nguema Bekale, is a likely one. An Amnesty International source told us that the figure of 200 prisoners, which had provoked the anger of President Omar Bongo, was reportedly due to a press agency error following the issuance of a communique of the latter organization.

This wave of panic that swept over the European community of Gabon turned out to be ridiculously exaggerated by ignorant beings who were ready to compare big-time crime with clandestine political opposition. When one sees the bloody terrorist attacks that hold sway in Paris every week, the neurosis prevailing in the great American and European capitals, one then realizes that insecurity in Gabon is in the long run only a tempest in a teapot. The only bomb alert, following a threatening telephone call to the Spanish ambassador in Libreville, Mr Mariano Ucelay de Monteiro, was in the end...a false alert!

5671
CSO: 4719/1428

BRIEFS

FRG FINANCIAL AGREEMENT—(APS) Late yesterday morning in Dakar, a financial agreement involving 25.87 million DM (i.e. 3.64 billion CFA francs) was signed by Mr Cheikh Ahmed Tjane Wadda, high commissioner of Gambia, and Mr Volker Anding, charge d'affaires of the FRG. The object of this agreement is to finance public transportation and rice cultivation projects, and projects related to the development of the port of Banjul. After signing the agreement, the two diplomats emphasized that it represents "another proof of the excellent relations which exist between Gambia and the FRG." [Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 13 Oct 82 p 6] 9294

CSO:3419/113

NFEC BEGINS SCREENING ALL GOVERNMENT RECORDS

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 14 Oct 82 pp 1, 10

[Article by Westmore Dahn]

[Text] **In an attempt to minimize corruption of all forms in the country, the National Force for the Eradication of Corruption (NFEC) has begun screening records of all government ministries, agencies and public corporations.**

NFEC was established in 1977 by the late president William Tolbert to serve as a watch-dog on corrupt practices by government officials and employees.

But the effectiveness of the bureau has over the years been seriously questioned by the public for the fact that corruption continues to exist in almost all sectors of the Liberian society.

In an interview yesterday, the Director of the bureau, Mrs. Claudia A. Nelson said that formerly, the NFEC only investigated cases which were reported to it, "but now", she said, "we will divert from that trend and demand records from any ministry, agency and public corporation" for scrutiny.

"The Head of State has already approved our request to do so," Mrs. Nelson said.

She said that the exercise is designed to save government from losing thousands of dollars through unscrupulous maneuvers by certain employees.

The first phase of the move which involves the screening of payrolls, and LPA records from 1980, has already begun with four ministries, she said.

Mrs. Nelson said through this special investigation by the NFEC, possible causes of payroll paddings would be discovered and reported.

A number of payroll paddings have been reported in recent times at various government ministries and agencies including the Ministries of Education and Finance.

To make the move functional so as to extend it to other parts of the country where corrupt activities are also believed to be high, Mrs. Nelson said there is an urgent need for additional personnel and more logistic support.

"The bureau has only two vehicles for use by its 40 employees," she pointed out.

Mrs. Nelson said "we will try to root out corrupt individuals in the country.

Commenting on her agency merging with other security networks, Mrs. Nelson said, because of the uniqueness of the functions of the NFEC, it cannot serve under any ministry, but the Head the State."

But she quickly added that "any time the PRC deems it necessary to do so, we will cooperate."

Mrs. Nelson added that after the first phase of the campaign, other forms of corruption, including costs of government leased houses, will be investigated.

CSO: 3400/168

CONCERN GROWING OVER SLOW MAIL DISTRIBUTION

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 4 Oct 82 pp 1, 10

[Excerpt] **There is growing concern in many quarters here over the slow pace at which mail is distributed within the country.**

One government executive said it took him three weeks to get a telex message from Sinoe to Monrovia.

The managing director of a major industrial enterprise in Buchanan, Grand Bassa County, has expressed sheer disgust at the "snail's pace" at which mail is circulated between places as close as Monrovia and Buchanan.

He told the Daily Observer that the Lone Star Insurance Company on August 3 mailed some important letters to his company, but he said, he did not receive them until September 3, a month later.

He also said that the delay of those (and other important letters) had caused his company "great embarrassment" especially when they were about important insurance matters.

The Regional Postmaster for Harbel, Buchanan and Rivercess, Mr. Jackson Williams, when contacted by our reporter to comment on the situation, shifted blame on the Central Office of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunication in Monrovia.

He explained that eventhough there was no gasoline appropriation for the jeep provided him by his Ministry, yet he made it his duty to personally collect the mail from Monrovia at least once a week, to make the delivery system a little more effective.

Tight-lipped Minister

The Daily Observer contacted the Acting Minister of Post and Telecommunications Mr. S. Gblozuo Toweh, for his reaction to the comment of the Buchanan Postmaster.

But, acting Minister Toweh declined to comment, saying he had been authorized by the Post and Telecom Minister, Dr. Abdullai Vandi, not release any information to the press without prior approval by him.

CSO: 3400/168

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE CUTS PRICES OF SOME VEHICLES CONSUMER GOODS

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 5 Oct 82 p 3

[Excerpt] The Ministry of Commerce has reduced the prices of certain vehicles and consumer items on the Liberian market as a result of a new research and monitoring program undertaken by the ministry.

According to a press release from the Commerce Ministry, the reduction is aimed at bringing relief to consumers throughout the country in view of the present worldwide recession and inflation.

The release disclosed that the ministry has discovered that the recent rise in the value of the US dollar against other currencies, such as the Japanese yen, would affect the cost of certain imported products whenever we import goods into Liberia."

The release also said there are reductions in the prices of good items such as French and German wheat flour -- by more than two dollars, Saint Louise sugar by thirty-five cents, smoked herring, "Exeter" corned beef and sardines by twenty-four cents, and tens cents respectively.

The prices of Toyota Hilux Pick-up and Corrola Sedans, the release added, are now reduced approximately by 3 per cent. The prices of Mazda 323 Hatchback Sedan, pick-up 1600 and T200 are also reduced by 3.35 per cent, while the price of Mitsubishi mini bus is reduced from $9,376.00 to $7,651.00.

CSO: 3400/168

NUPAFAW HOLDS FIVE-DAY LEADERSHIP SEMINAR

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 7 Oct 82 p 3

[Text] **The National Union of Plantation, Agriculture, Forestry and Allied Workers (NUPAFAW) of Liberia has resolved to become an affiliate of the Liberia Federation of Labour Unions (LFLU).**

Endorsing the intention of union members at a meeting, the Executive Board also said the NUPAFAW has plans to apply for membership in other international and continental workers unions.

The decision reached during the meeting held at the Monrovia Vocational Training Center in Gardnersville recently was part of resolutions by the National Executive Board of NUPAFAW at a five-day leadership seminar held.

The union, in a resolution document, called on the Liberian Federation of Labour Unions to appeal to the Government on their behalf for the repeal of Decree No. 12.

The unionists maintained that although the PRC upholds unionism in the agricultural sector of the economy, Decree No. 12 "is seriously imparing and repressing the progress and development of trade union movement".

They said the Decree No. 12 "has afforded management the opportunity to wrongfully and illegally provoke labour to strike, knowing well that the decree serves as a deterant"

Decree No. 12 prohibits strikes throughout the country. Upon assuming office as Justice Minister, Counsellor Winston A. Tubman told the press that his ministry would review all existing decrees with the view to advising the People's Redemption Council on the usefulness of them all.

The National Executive Board of NUPAFAW resolved that all efforts must be exerted by the entire labour union movement to "discourage and denounce fragmental unions" which have "mushroomed" in recent times.

The unionists said that the "mushroom or multiplicity of trade unionism be totally discouraged from Liberia's trade union movement".

They argued that this multiplicity of union movements has weakened unions' "bargaining power and its advocacy in Government ministries responsible for labour policy and matters".

NUPAFAW also appealed for legislation and improvement of labour laws. The union called for the "immediate repeal of the present ones since they are detrimental to workers both in principle and in nature".

The unionists appealed to government through the LFLU to make the present Appeal Board in the Labour Ministry an autonomous entity.

They asked that the board be "independent of Government and that the membership must compose of representatives from government, the management and labour."

"By this, it is envisaged that this body will operate efficiently and effectively in the disposition of industrial problems affecting management and labour", the resolution concluded.

CSO: 3400/168

NBL VICE GOVERNOR NOTES NEED FOR TOUGH, SOUND ECONOMIC POLICIES

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 14 Oct 82 pp 1, 10

[Article by Klon Hinneh]

[Excerpt] Tough and sound financial policies are the require needs to revive the nation's economy, the new Vice Governor of the National Bank of Liberia (NBL). Mr. Ignatius Nuah Clay, said yesterday in Monrovia.

Mr. Clay made the observation at NBL when the Bank Governor Thomas Hanson inducted him into office and formally introduced Mr. Clay to executives of various banks in the country, who attended the ceremony.

He said that tough measures must as a matter of necessity be taken to rescue the nation from economic squalors.

He told the bankers that it is their responsibilities to fully take part in the re-building of the country's economy.

Mr. Clay said banking institutions in the country must shoulder the economic responsibilities of Liberia and not leave that to the National Bank of Liberia only.

Mr. Clay said full participation of these financial institutions in reviving the country's economy can be achieved when banking industries work together as a team.

According to Mr. Clay, policies instituted by NBL will become fruitless if the various banks fail to cooperate on the other hand.

"I am prepare to work alongside all banking industries of Liberia," he noted.

Mr. Clay holds three diplomas from Jay College in the United States of America. One in Advanced Operational Auditing, the second in Basic Operational auditing and the third in financial auditing.

CSO: 3400/168

BRIEFS

FRENCH SCHOLARSHIPS--Twenty Liberian students are to benefit from the French Government Scholarships to pursue higher studies in the French language in the Ivory Coast. The students, who are scheduled to depart Monrovia this Sunday, will attend the University of the Ivory Coast in Abidjan. According to a release from the French Embassy, the students have been trained by the University of Liberia and the Institute of French Studies, a joint venture between the governments of Liberia and France. The release however did not say how long the students are expected to be away. Observers see this gesture on the part of the French Government as a response to the Liberian Government's recent request for scholarships. [Excerpt] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 4 Oct 82 p 3]

ROK DONATES MILITARY JEEPS--The Korean Ambassador accredited to Liberia, Mr. Sie Young Lee Tuesday presented nine military jeeps to C-I-C Samuel K. Doe on behalf of his government. The presentation was made on the grounds of the Executive Mansion here. Eight of the vehicles are four-seaters while one has the capacity for nine passengers. The jeeps, which arrived here Tuesday, are part of a consignment of fifteen military vehicles the Korean government donated for use of the Armed Forces of Liberia during Head of State Doe's visit to that country in May this year. Receiving the keys to the vehicles, C-I-C Doe said the gesture was a further manifestation of the love which Koreans have for Liberia, and extended appreciation to President Chun Doo Hwan, the government and friendly people of the Republic of Korea. He said he looks forward for greater economic cooperation between both countries. [Excerpt] [Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 7 Oct 82 p 3]

CSO: 3400/168

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT URGED TO EXPEDITE LNG PROJECT

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 18 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] THE Federal Government has been urged to expedite action on the execution of the Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) project which has been dragging on for several years now.

The President of the Nigerian Association of Liquefied Petroleum and Gas Marketers, Mr. Clement Shodeinde Adewumi said that the delay in the project was depriving the nation a major source of earning foreign exchange.

Petroleum experts, he said, "have on several occasions confirmed that natural gas would even earn the country more foreign exchange as against crude oil."

President Adewumi said if the country had other sources of earning its foreign exchange, the present economic instability in the country would not have been so felt

Although, there is world-wide recession, he said, Nigeria would have been less hit.

President Adewumi was convinced that with the completion of the LNG project the country's economic development would have taken a long stride towards industrialisation.

He decried the cancellation of import licence and the limitation of Form "M" as this has slowed down business and also caused untold hardship to the private sector.

Mr. Adewumi who is also Chairman of Cotagas (Nigeria) Limited said in spite of these difficulties the firm has made some improvements.

He advised gas distributors not to place stock filled gas cylinders anywhere near naked lights as this could cause great danger to lives and property.

CSO: 3400/142

PROJECTS IN BENUE WORTH MILLIONS OF NAIRA ABANDONED

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 10 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Samson Namo]

[Text] **CONSTRUCTION work on development projects worth well over N200m. — some inherited from the military regime, others initiated by the Aku administration in Benue State since 1979 have all been abandoned.**

Some of these projects, for which contracts were awarded since 1980, have not even taken off.

A Sunday Triumph investigation showed that a breakdown of the abandoned projects is made up of those awarded for the construction of state-owned roads, general hospitals, rural electrification; the Makurdi multi-purpose stadium and the building of the permanent site for the headquarters of the state council for arts and culture along Otukpo Road, Makurdi, among others.

For the road contracts, out of a total of five major road projects inherited from the military regime covering 382 kilometres, only two, covering a distance of 141 kilometres, have been completed and handed over to the state government.

The completed ones are, the Otukpo-Otonkon-Agila road with a distance of 85 kilometres and built at a cost of ₦13,604,743.i. and the Ankpa-Ofugo-Abejukolo road covering a distanee of 56 kilometres. The latter was constructed at a total cost of ₦13,573,016m.

The abandoned ones are, the 112-kilometre-Gboko-Ihugh-Jato-Aka road costing ₦12,523,538m, the contract for which was being handled by M/S Gyado Steers (Nig.) Ltd. the 45 kilometre K/Ala-Jato-Aka road whose cost stood at ₦938,560; and the ₦12,123,065m. Ayangba-Iyale-Abejukolo road (84 kilos long) which has been abandoned by the contractors, M/S Songhai Construction Company Ltd., after completing just about 15 per cent of the job.

All three contracts, awarded in March 1977, were to have been completed by the end of 1979. When the present civilian administration inherited them in 1979, it promised completing them within six months.

Other road projects initiated by the civilian administration but later abandoned include the ₦45m. Makurdi-Naku-Adoka-Okoba-Oju road (135 kilos) awarded to Hopland Offshore Constructing Company.

The Ogbokolo-Ogboka road (a distance of 17 kilos) handled by M/S BOCC Nig. Ltd., at a cost of ₦4,359,928m. is yet to even take off, eight months after the signing of the contract.

So also is the Odeniyi-Igu-Male road awarded to Shinco (Nig.) Ltd., whose work has been similarly abandoned since it was awarded last year.

The Sunday Triumph further gathered that in spite of the collection of ₦3,72,388.20k for the designing of the Kyoobo-Agbede-Oju road by the contractor, Metro (Nig.) Ltd., of Enugu, work has not resumed at the site since its abandonment in April 1981.

The total cost of the designing alone stood at ₦517,778.00 and as our investigations revealed, 62 per cent of the work was accomplished before the contractor vanished from

the site.

Work has also been stopped on the construction of seven new general hospitals initiated by the Aku administration for the state. The contracts for the general hospitals were awarded to various contractors in July 1980 at a cost of ₦817,100 for each of the hospitals and were expected to have been completed by July 1982.

The abandoned seven general hospitals are sited at Adikpo, Vandeikya, Aliade, Oju, Okpoga, Oguma and K/Ala.

Also abandoned is the construction work on the ₦4.3m permanent headquarters of the states Council of Arts and Culture situated along Otukpo Road, Makurdi.

The contractor, Alhaji Umaru Gwagwada and Sons, is said to have halted the job even though he has long collected the mobilisation fee.

A realiable source told the Sunday Triumph that the contractor was insisting on a price increase for the contract, his argument being that the cost of building materials have gone up astronomically.

The contract which was signed in April 1980, was to be completed in June 1982.

As for the rural electrification, under the first phase of the programme inherited from the military, all the former 13 local government headquarters not enjoying electricity supply from the national grid, were to be supplied with light by the end of July this year.

The affected towns are Vandeikya, Bassa, Okpoga, Ankpa, Dekina, Aliade, Adikpo and Oju.

Investigations by Sunday Triumph, however, revealed that since 1979, not even a single town has benefited from the rural electrification programme of the state government in spite of the huge annual budgetary allocations to the ministry of water and electricity and substantial subventions to the state's electrification board by the government.

The only scheme commissioned by the civilian administration so far, was the Adikpo electricity supply scheme whose programme, the military initiated and executed.

Another contract long abandoned is the ₦2.5m Makurdi multi-purpose stadium complex which was originally scheduled to have been ready by July this year.

The construction work, which is being handled by Mr. E.O. Omagbemi and Sons (Nig). Ltd., has been abandoned since last year because the state government has been unable to pay the consultancy fee of ₦94,922:76k to the consultants of the project — Planarac Consortium of Benin City — who are expected to complete their work before the full-take-off of work on the project.

As public anger and disenchantment continue to rise over the near total absence of any tangible impact brought about by the present civilian administration in the state since 1979, the state government is said to be caught off balance as it has been unable to evolve a viable strategy for the renomination campaign for the incumbent.

CSO: 3400/142

YOUTH CORPS MEMBERS REPORTED DESERTING RURAL AREAS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 18 Sep 82 p 16

[Text] **HUNDREDS of NYSC members serving in a number of states were reported to have deserted their stations and returned to their respective state secretariats allegedly because they were not provided with accommodation.**

Many of such corpers were seen trooping into the NYSC secretariat in Kaduna on Wednesday and since then none of the senior NYSC officials there has been available to comment.

The Permanent Secretary in the state Ministry of Education, Alhaji Labo Mahuta, said he had not received any such complaints.

But investigations showed that a number of the corps members who deserted their stations were those posted to rural areas. One of the corps members said that many of his colleagues didn't like to work in the rural areas and as such left on the pretext that they were rejected. There were, however, a few genuine cases of rejection.

The source said his colleagues posted to the rural areas were concerned about accommodation and other social amenities and alleged that most of them left mainly because they were not given houses by their employers.

Another corp member, however, described the allegation as false. He said he was willing to serve in the area he was posted but had to report back in Kaduna because his employer could not provide him with accommodation.

He said it was the responsibility of the employers to provide the corpers with accommodation "if they want our services."

Reports from Jos said about 300 NYSC members serving in Plateau State were allegedly rejected by their employers.

But a senior official of the NYSC in the state said that corpers had employed tricks such as presenting false letters of rejection and quarrelling with their employers so as to be thrown back to the secretariat.

He warned that any corper who refused his station of posting would have his or her September allowance withheld.

Reports from Bauchi said nearly 100 corpers had so far returned to the state capital for the same reason and the NYSC authorities had accommodated them in Bauchi town.

The state chief inspector was not available to comment on the situation and all other senior officials at the secretariat also refused to say a word.

CSO: 3400/142

PROBLEM OF UNPAID TEACHERS REPORTED URGENT

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 11 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Teachers' Plight"]

[Text] IT is no longer news that primary school teachers in virtually all the states are not paid their salaries for three or more consecutive months. But that is no reason to ignore their plight and the real danger the situation poses to qualitative or quantitative education. In only a few states have primary school pupils resumed classes this academic session. Last year, thousands of them did not take their promotional and final examinations because teachers refused, and are refusing to continue to work on empty stomachs. In many states, for instance, Benue, Imo, Plateau, Anambra, they had no more than three months of classes in a nine-month academic session. Even now the state governments are doing their irresponsible best to pretend that the matter is not as serious as the hungry, debt-ridden and disenchanted teachers would want the nation to believe. Instead of facing the problem, they choose to play the favourite game of passing the buck to the Federal Government.

The pupils are the immediate casualities. The nation is the ultimate casaulty.

It is the considered view of this nowspaper that the situation must now be recognised for what it is — a national crisis. The primary school constitutes the foundation of our educational system. That is an elementary knowledge. But important as it is, the primary school does not attract votes for politicians. Post primary institutions, however rickety, do, hence their proliferation. In any case, politicians are generally well-placed. At least those of them in the executive and legislative arms are. Consequently, their children go to private primary schools, not the public ones where teachers are not paid and are generally ignored. It makes the argument against private schools rather attractive. Were the children of government functionaries not privileged to attend private schools, it is safe to bet, primary school teachers might be better treated.

We may refuse to admit it but the danger sticks out like a sore thumb. The foundation of our educational system is crumbling fast. No one in his senses can expect untutored primary school pupils to go to post-primary institutions and justify the expenses on them. Those in authority who, at annual schools prize-giving delight in berating the falling standards of education must admit their part in this sordid affair. Lack of funds is a familiar but stupid excuse. We have had enough of it. Were the money used in funding newly-created but largely unnecessary local governments to be sanely spent, primary school teachers would get their pay.

There is still chance to save the situation. The solution is simple. Pay the teachers. The state governors must do so and save the situation. Their children alone, better educated, better fed, cannot develop this country in future. Children of underprivileged parents have a right too to good education. It is unjust to deny them of it.

CSO: 3400/142

PROPOSAL REPORTED ON EDUCATION POLICY

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 Oct 82 p 24

[Article by Omafume Amurun]

[Text] **A SPECIAL grant of 50 million Naira has been proposed for each state of the federation by the House of Representatives to enable all states to implement the new national policy on education.**

This followed a motion sponsored by Representatives F.C. Ugwu (NPP, Anambra) and M.A. Olukoya (UPN, Ogun) directing the minister of education to make special provision in the 1983 estimates for the special grant.

After a heated debate on Wednesday, the motion was referred to the House Committee on Education for detailed study.

Speaking in support of this motion, Representative Ugwu advised members not to be moved by emotion in considering the special grants to states, adding that the new education policy would move the nation from colonial system of education.

While supporting the motion, Representative Mohammed Yelwa (GNPP, Sokoto) asked his colleagues where they were going to get the money from.

Opposing the motion, Alhaji Sarki Adamu (PRP, Kano) said that a similar motion was passed last year on the same issue.

According to him, some states said they could not pay their teachers but they were building new universities, adding that if the motion was adopted, population and other criteria should be used to disburse the grant.

Supporting the motion, a co-sponsor, Representative M.A. Olukoya urged members that the motion should be looked at from the aspect that the new education policy should succeed.

He contended that at present, most of the states were overstretched financially and some of them could not pay their teachers.

The legislator pointed out that it was in the interest of the nation that states should be aided and called on members to support the motion.

Later, the Deputy Leader of the House, Chief Olusola Afolabi suggested that the motion should be sent to the House Committee on Education.

CSO: 3400/142

NEW CAPITAL APPROVED BY PAPER

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 6 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Abuja"]

[Text] **ABUJA is a personal triumph for President Shehu Shagari. He promised to celebrate the country's 22nd independence anniversary there this month. He did — and more: he carried the whole country with him. Despite the politicking that appeared to make the road to the new capital rather bumpy, all the party leaders turned up — proof that opposition to the movement to Abuja is, really, only skin deep. Abuja is close to the heart and soul of everyone. Of course, the argument about its cost and the wisdom or lack of it, in executing it in the face of the economic crunch won't die away. Abuja itself will be held up to history as example number two, second only to FESTAC, of a nation suffering from a feverish attack of squandermania. But all that is academic now. New national capitals cost money, lots of it. In any case, Lagos, the old capital, has cost more money just to ease its traffic congestions than Abuja has so far cost.**

President Shagari held his first cabinet meeting in Abuja yesterday. All that remains now is to tidy up the legal aspects that will formalize Abuja as the new capital of the federation.

But before then, the president will do well to consider a few administrative problems as regards the three authorities, namely, the Federal Capital Territory Administration, FCTA, the Federal Capital Development Authority, FCDA and the office of the Minister of Federal Capital Territory. There is need now to reduce these authorities in order not to cause confusion as the movement to the new capital progresses in earnest. Both the FCTA and the FCDA should be brought under the office of the minister as departments with assigned responsibilities.

Some urgent attention should also be given to the establishment of a law court in the new capital to take care of the legal problems of those who live there. Abuja is no longer just a piece of real estate in the middle of the country. Without some form of legal administration, there could be problems for the inhabitants.

CSO: 3400/142

ALLIANCE REPORTED DESTINED TO FAIL

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Yinka Guedon]

[Text]

THE Progressive Parties Alliance (PPA) is destined to fail during and after the next general elections, Senator Uba Ahmed has said.

"The element of compatibility, identical conviction and mutual interest are just not there" he stated.

Senator Ahmed made the statement in an exclusive interview with the New Nigerian in Lagos, on Tuesday.

According to him, the proposed alliance could not pose any threat to the National Party of Nigeria (NPN), "because I can't see PPA being a reality either in 1983 or 1993".

"We have a tested case of political incompatibility which is the one between Azikiwe and Awolowo. They've been political incompatibles for the past 30 years" he adduced.

Senator Ahmed maintained that the incompatibility cuts across the rank and file of the PPA, adding, "Governor Mohammed Rimi can't be said to be compatible with Bola Ige."

On Chief Odumegwu Ojukwu, the senator, however, pointed out that the NPN would be affected if Chief Ojukwu declared for any other party.

He explained that the NPN would be affected in the sense that it would cause the party to reorder its campaign strategies and tactics in both Imo and Anambra States, where the Ojukwu factor was very strong.

But if he declared for the NPN, he went on, it would assist to consolidate the party's grips on those states.

He also gave the assurance that the NPN would sweep the polls in Gongola, Borno, Bendel, Oyo and Ondo states.

On the implementation of the NPN programme, he noted that the Federal Government housing scheme was a living example.

In spite of the annoying obstacles by smugglers, he added, the Federal Government has succeeded in ensuring that food reached all nooks and corners of the country.

CSO: 3400/142

BRIEFS

'HUNDREDS' CHANGE PARTY--Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN), the Nigerian People's Party (NPP) and the Great Nigeria Peoples Party (GNPP) have lost hundreds of their members to the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) in Bendel State. The decamping members of the GNPP included the state Chairman and Secretary, Chief Eric Egbo and Prince Rowland Nwoko respectively, the state organising secretary, Mr Augustine Anumbor and their supporters, in Bendel East Senatorial district who declared for the NPN at Onicha-Ugbo recently. Also at the occasion, the leader of the NPP in Bendel East Chief Andrew Monye, along with his supporters declared for the NPN. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 17 Sep 82 p 7]

GONGOLA TEACHERS ON STRIKE--Primary school pupils did not take part in the 22nd Independence Anniversary celebrations parade throughout Gongola State because of the state-wide strike by teachers. Only pupils from the Nursery and Command schools in the state capital as well as the army, the police and voluntary organisations participated. The secretary of the Gongola branch of the Nigerian Union of Teachers, Mr. Viyayi Tarfa, told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) recently that the union members, totalling 17,000, embarked on the strike because of the "lukewarm attitude of the state government to the payment of our members' salaries for three months now". The secretary said that the union was fed up with promises and meetings with state government officials without achieving any good results. "What we are asking for is just our salary--no more no less," he explained. This is the second strike this year by the teachers over the same issue. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Oct 82 p 7]

MORE STEEL COMPLEXES--President Shehu Shagari is expected to lay the foundation stone of four new steel complexes before October next year. They are for the flat steel, aluminium, high grade alloy and a foundry. Ministry for Steel Development Malam Ali Makele disclosed over the week-end that the feasibility studies for the new plants had been completed but that work was currently proceeding on the choice of locations and cost. "The president is determined that the nation achieve meaningful industrialisation at the shortest possible time", he said, "and I am determined to carry out the president's wishes". Malam Ali said that he realised the anxiety of the nation over these projects and assured that no effort would be spared to make the projects succeed. "We want to manufacture our own cars, build our own ships and make our own raw materials. That is how to grow", he said. Apart from this, he said, this country could not achieve any meaningful transfer of technology unless we have the capability to produce all we needed to use locally. On politics, Malam Ali said that he had no ambition to run for any

elective office. "I am satisfied with the job I am doing for the president now and I would rather see it to a successful end", he said. "Steel is my major concern now and whatever efforts we can put in to achieve the industrial growth of this great nation would be my pride", he added. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 13 Sep 82 p 1]

MILITARY RULE CRITICIZED--Governor Lateef Jakande of Lagos said last Friday that the Armed Forces should not be invited to administer the country under any circumstances. In a speech, marking the country's 22nd independence anniversary at Ikeja, Governor Jakande stated that those who suggested that the army should be invited to rule the country if a certain political party did not win the next elections were not sincere. The country's experience, he said, had shown that the best military regime could not perform better than any civilian administration. The governor noted that military regimes throughout the world, were generally characterised by arbitrary arrests, detentions and imprisonments. He called for an effective management of the country's resources to allow each citizen to benefit from the nation's wealth. The problem of how to manage these resources, he said, should be the concern of every citizen in the last year of the current civilian administration. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 6 Oct 82 p 17]

NPN SUPPORTERS SWITCH TO PPP--The Governor of Kano State, Alhaji Mohammed Abubakar Rimi, has said that "if the progressive forces fall in the state, he would hang his "political gloves" and quit politics. The governor made the pledge at a mammouth political rally to welcome an unprecedented number of NPN decampees led by Alhaji Garba Geza in Kano last Tuesday. Alhaji Abubakar Rimi who spoke for the first time since "crisis" engulfed the PRP said, "as far as he is concerned no party other than the Progressive Peoples Party (PPP) would emerge victorious in the state. According to the Governor "it was only the progressive camp that has the solution to continue the struggle and fight a pitched battle against the retrogressive forces in the country." He predicted that the Progressive Peoples Party would win the 1983 general elections, pointing out that it was the only party that has the ability to get rid of the retrogressive forces that constituted themselves into a stumbling block towards progress in the country. The governor commended Alhaji Garba Geza and his followers for decamping to the PPP after four years of hardship as members of the NPN in the state. He urged the new supporters of the PPP to be law abiding and live in peace, unity and harmony, adding that they should try as much as possible to avoid trouble. Earlier, Alhaji Garba Geza had said that he was decamping with over 3,000 people from various parts of the state. He said he left the NPN because of the inability of the party to fulfil their election promises, stating that the NPN was a party filled with hypocrites. He said he would continue to give PPP massive support in order to fight the NPN from oppressing the people of this country. [Emman Omoha and Murtala Abdullahi] [Text] [Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 12 Sep 82 p 1]

CSO: 3400/142

RESULTS OF PLANTING, HARVESTING CAMPAIGN NOTED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 15 Oct 82 p 8

[Article: "Initial Samplings Show: Campaign Will End Satisfactorily"]

[Excerpt] Samplings from the areas cultivated in 1982, although they yield only provisional data, enable rural technicians to get a fairly definite idea of the acreages on which peanuts, cereals and other crops are grown. The results show that close to 324,181 hectares were sown this year in this region, including 158,437 hectares of peanuts, 151,917 hectares of millet, and 13,827 hectares of other crops. These figures were disclosed by the SODEVA [Agricultural Popularization and Development Company] delegate at the Regional Development Commission meeting chaired by Governor Tidjane Ly.

We should note that areas grown in peanuts were increased by 41,782 hectares. This increase is the result of recovery and protection measures, producer's price increase and the distribution of good-quality seeds.

The hope for a return to normal rain conditions is also one of the factors which had a rather strong effect in inducing farmers--who had sought refuge in large urban centers--to return to a rural environment and devote themselves to farming.

Thus, the total amount of seeds, which had initially been set at 17.160 tons, increased by 5 percent to 17.917 tons, as a result of additional demands.

As far as "souna" millet is concerned, the areas remained practically the same in 1982 as in 1981, the reporter pointed out; he went on to mention germination density samplings. The samplings showed that there were between 127,000 plants per hectare for the 55-437 [variety] in the Tivaouane department, and 121,000 plants for the 73-33 of level I, 110,000 plants for level II, and 104,729 plants for ordinary [varieties].

In the Thies department, the sampling revealed 116,500 plants per hectare for 55-432, 127,000 plants for 73-33 of level I, 1247,700 plants for 73-30 of level II, and 111,096 plants for ordinary [varieties].

In the Mbour department, the samplings revealed close to 88,366 plants per hectare for 73-33, close to 119,000 plants for 57-422, and 102,273 for ordinary [varieties], the reporter was to indicate.

Differences observed in density, which is rather high as a whole, result from the fact that seeds were sown closer to one another, a practice which is increasingly adopted.

The reporter recalled data concerning mineral fertilizers, large amounts of which were brought to location, whereas sales amounted to 452,750 tons, including 88.2 tons of urea. He regretted that so little fertilizer had been injected into the rural environment, the farmers having been caught unprepared for cash sales.

9294
CSO: 3419/113

STATUS OF OPPOSITION NEWSPAPERS

Dakar L'UNITE AFRICAINE in French No 106, Sep 82 p 1

[Article by Ongue: "Foundering?"]

[Text] Once upon a time, there were opposition newspapers which were known to have a consistent weakness for demagoguery, irresponsibility, bad faith and falsehood. They would keep laying tooth and nail into the government and the socialist party, going so far as to juggle with superlatives: "A regime in a state of collapse, on the verge of bankruptcy, corrupt, corrupting, antinational," to quote only a few...

What do we see now? Nothing, except that these newspapers--LE DEMOCRATE, TAKKU (both organs of the Senegalese Socialist Party) and Mamadou Dia et al's ANDE-SOPI--have, strangely enough, disappeared from the newsstands. Foundering or hibernating? That is the question.

At any rate, the sudden and brutal fall of ANDE-SOPI, most consistently published and most consistently hitting below the belt, was a surprise for no one, and figures speak for themselves. Here you had a newspaper whose editorial staff, eager to triumph and get a lot of publicity, did not balk at saying everywhere that ANDE-SOPI had a circulation of 25 to 30 thousand copies. Convicted of a statutory offence and obliged to publish accurate circulation figures, ANDE-SOPI pretentiously indicated: 10,000 copies. Later on, we had like a feeling that a bad spell had been cast on ANDE-SOPI, as its circulation declined from 10,000 to 7,000 to 6,000 and to 3,000. Then, one day, circulation: zero.

Thus, circumstances forced ANDE-SOPI to become, little by little, ANDE-SAPI, then ANDE-SOOX (limping together), and finally ANDE-SUUX (drowning together).

We are now left wondering whether Seydi Dia will go so far as to pawn his Lancia to resurrect ANDE-SOPI.

9294
CSO:3419/113

BRIEFS

FRG WHEAT DELIVERY--Following the signature of an agreement between the Republic of Senegal and the Federal Republic of Germany, the latter shipped to Senegal 2,000 tons of wheat worth 182 million CFA francs; this shipment just arrived in Dakar. The FRG government is thus supporting the Senegalese government's efforts to improve Senegal's food supplies. Proceeds from the sale of that wheat will be paid into a reserve fund managed by the Food Assistance Commission and allocated to the Food Safety Program which helps in the construction of warehouses in the various regions of Senegal, and to the purchase of cereals to build inventories against future shortages. Since 1978, the FRG has supplied 16,500 tons of cereals to the Republic of Senegal, and invested 8.9 million DM (1.2 billion CFA francs) in the food safety program. This amount has also made it possible to build 23 cereal warehouses with a capacity of 20,000 tons. The construction of 4 additional warehouses with a capacity of 4,000 tons is scheduled to start in November 1982 at Louga. [Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 13 Oct 82 p 6] 9294

CSO: 3419/113

PROGRESS URGED IN NEW DIRECTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 2 Oct 82 p 10

[Dawie's Column on Politics: "Signs Already Point to Where Botha Is Leading Country"]

[Text] One of the questions which is being raised regularly in South African politics (and everybody has the right to ask it) is where is P. W. Botha taking the country. What does he have in mind with his reform plans and what can he attain? Is he about to "sell out"?

It is being said that there must be an ideal so that people will be able to know what their destiny will be like. The argument goes that without clarity in this respect there can be hardly any enthusiasm for the future and as a result suspicions will be rampant.

Characteristic

Now that the Nationalist Party will be holding its final congress (the Cape Province one) and the final seal will be affixed on the plans for a new constitutional order of things, it is appropriate to consider the question as to where this road is leading.

Perhaps the answer is most easily to be found by looking at that section of the road which has already been traveled. This week marks the fourth year that Mr Botha has been in power and thus a clear picture can now be formed with regard to the course which he has undertaken.

Is the most important characteristic not the fact that he has made honest and continuous efforts (despite the setbacks and abuses of the worst kind) to reconcile the people of South Africa and create a future of peace for the country without destroying one another?

Is a better and more realistic ideal possible for this country?

The interesting phenomenon is that, even in the preparatory work for this, the first salutary results have not been unnoticed. The high degree of racial peace which the country is enjoying a proof of this--but then one realizes as we say this--how thin the ice of peace on which we are moving is.

The last few years have shown that in South Africa even the mere creation of expectations have already helped a great deal in defusing explosive situations. Without them the country would have been like a pressure cooker without a safety valve. One wonders where the lid would have flown by this time.

Keep Going

The fact that it has gone so well is in itself a remarkable story. Everybody will remember the kind of criticism and defamation encountered in the creation of the Presidential Council. Yet the favorable change in climate ensuing from the talks at the conference table between whites and coloreds could not be hindered.

This was followed up by the government's proposals. Granted that there were criticisms and shortcomings, but it is just as true that this also created hope and expectancy and there was less place for total frustration and despair...the source of food for the agitators and revolutionaries.

Perhaps the greatest achievement of the past 4 years was that a process, which allows reasonable and moderate people of the country to look for a solution with renewed faith, was set in motion even though it has had its spasmodic and stumbling moments. Whatever adversity may come we must not let this much go to waste.

Dawie believes that the move in this direction should increase as it becomes clear to more and more people that the country's problems are not going to be resolved by white or non-white extremists. Radicals on both sides want to push the country to a confrontation, but the realization that collaboration is the only feasable alternative must catch on.

The Sky Is Not Falling

As the new initiatives themselves have shown in practice, support for them will increase. Has what has already happened in the sports area, in the labor field and in the business world demonstrated that the sky will not fall if reforms are made, but that these things have actually led to important advantages?

Of course, there are enormous problems still before us and therefore Mr Botha and the government need the greatest possible support. The extremists of the country will be doing everything in their power to foil the plans for reform. Every delaying action can render the final solution all the more difficult and increase the danger that extremists (to the Right and to the Left) will be gaining the upper hand.

But at the same time let there be no doubt about it : Reforms will be carried through in a positive manner and with meaning. The creation of expectations, no matter how reassuring they may be, is not enough by far.

Visible

It is exactly because prospects bring new visions, helped by better training and a higher level in the economic living standards, that the other demands will increase and evidently these demands must be satisfied.

Neither this nor any other government will be able to avoid this. This is something which an increasing number of people will realize.

7964
CSO: 3401/3

P. W. BOTHA'S POLICY OF RENEWAL DEFENDED

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 3 Oct 82 p 22

[Article by Willem de Klerk: "After the Achievements of the First 4 Years"]

[Text] This week Prime Minister P. W. Botha commemorated his first 4 years in office with a small press breakfast...in a modest manner as was his commentary on the occasion with respect to his stormy governing period.

Friend and foe will agree that he is certainly not a neutral figure. He has been confronting people in a straightforward manner and sometimes this has evoked negative reaction. Moreover, he is being regarded as a "dangerous man" by many people, because he is knowlingly out to change the entire political order of things.

For this reason the strategy of defamation is being set against him and this defamation is finding expression in the name calling he gets from the Left and the Right.

These names (I want to mention a few of them) represent evidence of the old tactic of defamation by trying to obliterate a person's strong points by making assertions to the contrary.

The P.W. Wait a Little - this is the name given to him by the Progressive Federal Party press...because he is hesitant, offering too little in his reforms and refusing to cut through the Gordian knot. All of this while he is exactly the man of action who makes things happen speedily and with set objectives.

P. W. the Water Treader...Here the truth is that he unequivocally rejects any adherence to the status quo and that he is on the road to the introduction of a new era. He has a problem: Orientation to a solution.

P. W. the Give Away...This cries out to heaven the unreasonability of this name, because exactly the opposite is true. His reform movement is most deeply motivated by self-preservation, guarantees for civilized standards, white leadership and initiative in the reform movement and survival for all in South Africa's time of crisis.

P. W. the Away Sweeper...because of his being an impatient dictator and cannot stand opposition and is quick to show people the door. It is true that he is undaunted and quick to act and has no patience for nagging, but to present him as an "away sweeper" is erroneous.

For 3 years and more he has had patience against the subversion and back stabbing in his party. His style is that of developing a broader basis for decision-making and what he has in mind is out in the open, even for criticism. He delegates and debates.

Fortunately, however, P. W. Botha is no little angel, because such a strange human attribute would be inconvenient in a world of flesh and blood with its warped situations, faulty judgments and all the other not so nice things of a hard mundane reality. Errors of judgment form a part of governing actively.

After 4 years I ask the entire country - Coloreds, blacks, Progressives, Treurnicht followers, doubters, enemies and supporters and the whole caboodle to consider the following things with respect to the prime minister:

P. W. Botha has, to a great extent, led us away from a checkmate situation by extricating us from the quagmire of stagnation. Constitutional stagnation, consolidation dilemmas, decentralization vagueness, confusion about political paths, foreign affairs impasses, bogged down negotiations, hermaphroditism in the Nationalist Party...and I could go on. His merit lies in the fact that he has tried to break open dead end streets.

P. W. Botha has injected a new atmosphere into our politics. The atmosphere of listening to the reality of things instead of persisting indwelling within shades of wishful thinking. The choice of the crossroads instead of the weighing of the pros and cons which has left everything unchanged.

The style of negotiating as opposed to the bossing around which passes commands down the scale and the style of think before you start, instead of the ad hoc random hit and trample.

He has brought a climate of hope in our politics and we have gotten rid of pessimism.

With objective management in our policy P. W. Botha has come up with the formulation of objectives and has put into practice procedures and phases to attain these objectives.

In the first 4 year test he has succeeded excellently. What South Africa has got as a leade is a path explorer harbinger and planner. This in itself is a renewal.

The following test (naturally not entirely in the prime minister's hands) is whether his initiative will be accepted by all those involved. If the jigsaw puzzle fits, as he is about to estimate, the picture will be complete: A new South Africa which will have a chance to overcome its problems.

Certainly the prime minister will not be sitting around with hands folded waiting for the harvest of his plantings. There are still enormous roadblocks against which the P. W. Botha government may get seriously stuck.

I mention a few of them: Giving form to a confederation in such a manner that black participation in our intercommunity is satisfied; the breaking away from the thinking that blacks in the republic can satisfy their desires in South Africa only through their homelands. This is something which must take place otherwise this will wreck many other initiatives. The clearer elimination of discrimination will open up one door, but if we keep on dwelling in the lack of this we will not get over this difficulty. There is also the South-West, a new education of the order of things....

There are many tests ahead.

There is one test for which I have a lot of hope and that is that the prime minister will find acceptance with flying colors, among Afrikaaners and whites, for his reforms as a new policy.

RAPPORT wants to wish the prime minister success as he enters the fifth year of his administration.

7964
CSO: 3401/4

FUTURE OF SA ECONOMICS DISCUSSED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 10 Oct 82 p 6

[Edited for BUSINESS TIMES by Stephen Orpen from an address this week by Arthur Hammond-Tooke to the executive committee of the Federated Chamber of Industries]

[Text] **A CRITICAL question facing business and Government alike in South Africa is: What room for manoeuvre does South Africa have as it follows the world economy into the worst recession since the 1930s?**

For two years South Africa successfully bucked the world trend at the cost of high inflation and a growing balance-of-payments deficit.

However, we have now entered a sharp-sided recession with falling demand and rising unemployment.

From past experience we know that an upturn in South Africa's economy closely follows the international business cycle dominated by the United States, representing 25% of global GNP.

Classically, the US economy has rebounded from recession with real growth rates of 7%, dropping back a little as the recovery goes on, but sustained for several years.

Until recently there was a general view that the industrial countries (led by the United States, Japan and Germany) had done a good job of curbing inflation by restrictive monetary policies.

It was argued that the way was clear for the United States to bring down its pattern of interest rates, which was the necessary, if unpalatable, medicine.

This would initiate a recovery in the United States and a new inventory-rebuilding programme which would pull the world out of recession.

In first the industrialised countries and later the developing countries output, employment and investment would rise.

In this scenario the "locomotive" of the American economy would begin to draw the world on to a recovery track at least by the second half of 1982.

But because of lags it was known that the first benefits of global upturn would not bring about a turnround in the South African economy much before the end of 1983.

By that time it was hoped that South Africa's own adjustment process to curb inflation and to bring the balance-of-payments deficit under control would have been well under way, it was argued.

In this model South Africa would have been well into a period of export-led growth in mid-1983.

It is now certain that this represents too optimistic a scenario both for the world and the South African economy. The truth is that the world economy is not going through a simple business cycle.

There are major structural difficulties which make the picture more complex and the process of global recovery less certain.

According to the World Bank the total level of debt outstanding reached $517 000-million in 1981, with debt to private lenders accounting for $334 000-million.

Interest payments on that debt are running at $56 000-million this year alone, just for the developing countries.

The concern over national debt has been augmented by fears that many of the world's large companies are in financial problems.

Many of the smaller banks are also heavily overlent.

Small provincial banks in the United States were deeply committed in Mexico, and they have proved to be weak partners in the debt-rescheduling exercise.

In addition, there is fear that hard-pressed countries such as Poland and Argentina will simply renege on their debt, creating a chain collapse of the banking system.

There is good news.

A major, if unheralded, achievement of the recent IMF conference in Toronto is that for the first time the relationship between the International Monetary Fund and the world's commercial banking system is becoming more complementary, expanding the potential for significant co-ordination.

To begin with, the overlent world banking system, concerned over the security of its existing loans, simply wanted the IMF to expand its borrowing capacity to take over

the responsibility for the debt.

Thus commercial banks were the first to press for a major extension in the IMF quotas funded principally from the developed countries of the world.

Clearly, this would have represented a transfer of resources from the richer to the poorer countries, unbalanced by an increase in output or productive investment.

But to have doubled the amount of IMF quotas from $70 000-million to $150 000-million, which was proposed, would have given a massive inflationary twist to the world economy just at the time that some progress was being made against global inflation.

The United States, which has 19% of the voting power in the IMF, held the line against a massive increase in IMF quotas.

It also expressed dissatisfaction in the lending practices of the Fund and the International Development Agency (IDA) to Iron Curtain countries and India.

A massive increase in international liquidity would not solve the global problem described by US Treasury Secretary Donald Regan as "too little growth, too much inflation, too much debt".

This points to the classic criticism of the IMF and World Bank made by Keynes after the Bretton Woods congress.

"What we have created is a bank which we will call a fund, and a fund which we will call a bank," he said.

The IMF operates much like a bank, establishing creditworthiness to would-be borrowers through the application of its lending terms, called "conditionality".

For its turn, the World Bank acts as a development finance fund covering foreign-exchange costs of projects in its member countries.

However, neither the Fund nor the Bank was designed to deal with the long-term structural problems and massive debt burden now present in the world economy and threatening the prospects for recovery.

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The solution is not merely to refinance this debt but to oblige deficit countries to take proper adjustment action and to eliminate the obstacles to sustaining world growth through a process of global reform.

This general philosophy is accepted by the present, more pragmatic, management of both the Fund and the Bank.

The new strategy is "co-financing", piggy-backing commercial bank lending on top of relatively small IMF loans through a process which establishes the creditworthiness of the borrowing country.

The refusal of the United States to bail out the banks by granting more aid to the IMF has forced a major reassessment of the global debt situation.

Prior to the IMF meeting the commercial banks within the so-called Paris Club forum had taken steps to reduce exposure and diminish the risk of a major default by roll-over credits and floating interest rates, syndicated loans involving as many as 500 banks and the formation of consortium banks.

But debtor countries face crippling debt service payments because the banks were insisting on loans with shorter maturities, shorter grace periods and higher interest rates.

What has now happened is that the commercial banks are looking to the IMF to discipline the international lending scene.

Although the IMF is unable to lend debtor countries enough to ensure their solvency because of its own shortage of resources, the IMF terms of conditionality are being used as the lynchpin of the private lending system.

In other words, the strings attached by the IMF to its own loans to a country to put its own financial house in order are the keys to commercial bank lending to that country.

But, while the IMF is called on to discipline the debtor, it also calls on the private banks and official creditors to reschedule their debts in the context of the standby arrangements.

This, then, is the picture that emerged in Toronto. A return to some degree of order in the international banking system.

The adjustment process will, however, be very difficult, in particular for the Third World countries which have little prospect of attaining the threshold conditions for sustained growth, especially in a slow-growing world economy.

The debate between the "carnivores" — who want to continue squeezing inflation out of the system — and the "herbivores" — who want greater injections of aid to deficit countries — has temporarily been won by the hardliners.

Nevertheless, there is widespread concern at the effect of the present global anti-inflationary strategy of the Third World.

There is a real prospect of a number of smaller countries simply reneging on debt and their governments collapsing unless their economies are propped up.

The debate over the size of Fund quotas will be renewed in April 1983.

Also, the International Development Agency (IDA) will have the $3 500-million it had hoped for in 1982/83 as its donors, except the United States, have firmly committed themselves to paying in full their outstanding pledges.

Again, it seems likely that a crisis may be averted by action orchestrated through the IMF and World Bank.

On the negative side this adds up to a strong deflationary pressure on the world economy.

It is imperative that the governments of the world, and also the business community, have a clear-sighted view of these issues.

Only then will we in South Africa have some inkling of the options which are open to us to manage and exploit the conditions with which we are faced.

Why is the world in such a predicament?

Why is there a fear that inflation will burst out again if growth recommences?

Why are there doubts about the competitiveness of the developed countries, and what is the reason for the chronic indebtedness of the developing and less-developed countries?

These problems were given close attention in the background papers to the IMF and more recently in the annual report of GATT.

In these documents it is argued that what we have now is the legacy of the 1960s and 1970s.

The economic performance of the industrial countries deteriorated substantially in these years because of a number of policy failures. Things were going wrong.

In Europe and America real labour costs began to be too high. But also labour costs were unduly high relative to capital costs, and this induced a capital-intensive investment, or "jobless growth".

Unemployment became structural and not merely because demand was deficient.

At the same time, markets became more inflexible and wages and prices tended to ratchet upwards in times of upswing but not downwards in the downward phase of the business cycle.

Inflation began to be built in to the international economy, and the scene was set for a lack of confidence in the ability of governments to cope with the underlying problems.

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But instead of adjusting to these problems, and the later shock of the oil-price increases, growth was maintained by enormous outgrowth of international conditional liquidity which the international banking community was encouraged to recycle.

The most bedevilling factor in the US economy is the federal deficit.

The director of the Congressional Budget Office estimates that the 1982 deficit will top $125 000-million and will stay in the range of $140 000-million to $160 000-million during 1985.

There is real fear that the United States has lost control over the budgetary process.

Federal expenditure is no longer on infrastructure building. About 50% is now on transfer payments for social welfare, boosting consumption rather than investment.

Moreover, the size of the deficit already represents more than 50% of the national savings pool, threatening to "crowd out" private borrowers and push up the interest-rate structure yet again.

Against this background the most optimistic scenario for the United States is of a relatively slow if consistent recovery initiated by the tax cuts in the second half of 1983 and a slow rebuilding of inventories.

On the positive side, the underlying inflation rate in the US is likely to remain low, fluctuating between 4% and 6% during the coming business cycle upturn.

Runaway fiscal deficits are not confined to the United States alone.

There are real difficulties for many countries in adopting fiscal reforms in support of tight monetary policies as the basis of the reconstruction programmes of these countries.

The general conclusion is that we cannot expect a return to higher growth, falling inflation and rising employment in the developed countries in the immediate future.

Japan and Germany are perhaps exceptions.

At the same time, the Third World is being subjected to a major credit crunch as the

international banking community attempts to reduce its exposure and to bring the sovereign-debts situation in line with the projected export earnings of debtor countries in the world recessionary situation.

With inflation declining globally and with slow growth and high unemployment, the world has now firmly entered a period of disinflation.

The consequences of this are profound.

The world can no longer rely on inflation caused by surplus liquidity to lower the cost of borrowing.

There must be a return to the verities of productivity growth, discipline in wage awards and government expenditure.

At its November meeting in Geneva, GATT is to give attention to the ways in which the international trading system can be developed as a means of getting the world out of recession.

The picture is far from rosy.

Slow growth, disinflationary pressures, with the prospects of return to prosperity levels limited to a narrow recovery track.

In this scenario few countries will have much room to manoeuvre.

But what are the options for South Africa?

A slow world-growth scenario, with downward pressure on commodity prices and sluggish world trade, is not a positive indicator for South African growth.

On the downside also is the eroding competitiveness of South African production because of our higher inflation rates and poor productivity trends.

On the positive side, however, South Africa has already initiated a number of adjustment measures which are fully in accord with the IMG/GATT analysis.

South Africa has in place a general strategy of exercising monetary restraint, improving the balance between fiscal and monetary policies and reducing market rigidities.

The authorities are clearly committed against shortsighted policies of reflating demand.

There is also a commitment to market-oriented domestic economic policies.

Nonetheless, there is uncertainty over the fiscal deficit.

The South African Treasury is under considerable pressure to increase expenditure on social welfare such as housing, health, pensions, education and welfare services.

The FCI has given close attention over the past three years to the way in which these and other demands on the Treasury can be reduced through a progressive privatisation of these services.

It appears utterly important that the Government should make every effort to preserve the free-market orientation in the economy, if only to ensure that the burden on Government expenditure does not become insupportable.

Most importantly, South Africa has a dynamic and virile economy and a proved track record of success.

Its international creditworthiness is unimpaired, and the international business community remains deeply impressed by the conservatism of our economic policies.

In conclusion, I bring good news and bad news.

The good news is that the danger of a chain collapse in the international banking system has now been averted and that both debtors and creditors alike will be disciplined by the IMF.

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On the downside there are few prospects for a strong recovery of the international economy in the short to medium term.

The developed countries are experiencing a major adjustment process to restore the competitiveness of their economies and curb fiscal deficits.

The developing countries of the world are massively overborrowed in relation to their export receipts.

While the international banking fraternity cannot afford to permit these countries to collapse, there will be strong deflationary pressure upon them.

This, in turn, will depress the recovery prospects of the developing countries for a considerable period.

South Africa is in a relatively strong position in the short term.

Her international creditworthiness is assured and she has undertaken a number of structural adjustment problems in advance of the rest of the world.

But times for South Africa will also become more difficult.

We will have to retain our international competitiveness, curbing Government expenditure.

This can be assured only by policies to retain the fundamental market orientation of our economy.

South Africa must explore the possibilities of inward-looking growth, developing our black urban areas by a housing and self-help programme based on private-enterprise principles.

We will also need a little luck.

Perhaps the gold price will remain high in a world of continuing political and economic uncertainty.

CSO: 3400/155

MAGNIS BECOMES HUGE NEW SA VEHICLE MAKER

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 10 Oct 82 pp 1, 3

[Article by Colin Haynes and Stephen Orpen]

[Text] IN A complex corporate reshuffle, what by certain yardsticks could be South Africa's largest big-truck manufacturer has been formed, with a production capacity of more than 5 000 units annually.

In the vanguard of the new giant's drive into the heavyweight end of the market is a range of Samag trucks derived from military vehicles produced for Armscor.

The battle for business in South Africa's ailing truck market mushroomed this weekend as the huge Messina group launched a new range of commercial vehicles which until now have been hiding under military colours.

Under the Magnis Truck Corporation standard, Messina has brought together the production and marketing of South African model derivatives from leading European and Japanese manufacturers.

The European models come from the "Club of Four" association of Magirus-Deutz, DAF, Volvo and Saviem.

It is from the designs of these manufacturers that Messina subsidiary Truckmakers has developed Samil and Sakom military vehicles under an exclusive Armscor contract since 1976.

It is the commercial versions of these trucks — called Samags — which now come on the market, alongside the Nissan Diesel truck and bus range, which is also in the Messina stable.

So Magnis Truck Corporation and Truckmakers are now blended into a new and powerful force in South African trucking, with integrated production and sales making them the biggest single factor in the business.

There are 17 Samag models from Magnis spanning the 12-26-ton range, the smaller ones showing their European ancestry more clearly than the heavyweights.

With Magnis aiming to capture 10% of the 10 000kg-and-above market with the Samags, and Nissan Diesel already holding 16%, the Magnis conglomerate will become a major factor in its sector of the market.

An expected outcome of the Messina move is that it will enable the Datsun operation to concentrate on trying to regain the share of the passenger-car market it has lost recently to arch-rival Toyota in particular.

Sigma has also carried out a corporate restructuring to separate truck and car operations, and it is widely known in the industry that Toyota has important truck developments on the way after its move into leadership of the car market.

So the current top three companies in the South African vehicle-manufacturing business will be the centre of a fascinating battle for supremacy in the coming months.

Toyota's position as No 1 with nearly 25% of the total vehicle market looks safe, but the Messina and Sigma groups could both be close contenders for second spot.

All three are local companies predominantly relying on Japanese products and which have opened up a clear lead from the European and American multinational motor manufacturers operating in South Africa.

CSO: 3400/155

NGK DEMANDS END OF BROEDERBOND SECRECY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

[Article by Dan Marais]

[Text] **THE NGK synod has decided to call on the Broederbond to drop its cloak of secrecy and consider disclosing details of confidential matters.**

The synod was aware of a feeling of growing tension arising from feelings of suspicion because a number of NGK ministers were members of the Broederbond.

The decision was taken after a heated discussion in which a number of ministers called for unity.

Speaking against the motion, the Rev P B Botha of Bloemfontein said the synod would go outside its jurisdiction when it called on outside organisations to release details of a confidential nature.

He suggested that the synod should take note of the motion and drop the issue.

Ministers

Professor Johan Heyns said in reply that the matter was extremely sensitive and could not be bypassed.

There was a growing suspicion among NGK ministers when they read reports that the NGK was in the grip of the Broederbond and was no longer free to chart its own course. It was of paramount importance that the church make it quite clear to the world that it was in no way dominated by the Broederbond.

Professor Dawid de Villiers, dean of the faculty of theology at the University of Stellenbosch, said the teaching staff had discussed the matter among themselves and had come to a complete agreement on the issue.

However there was growing tension among the students since a number of them had aspirations to join the Broederbond.

Another speaker, the Rev N J Mostert, said the wildest possible allegations had been made about the activities of the Broederbond and it was beneath the dignity of the synod to pay any attention to these matters.

Disclose

Dr Attie van der Colf, said the Broederbond would gain a great deal of confidence if it were to disclose confidential information about its membership.

Prof A B du Toit, professor of theology at Pretoria University, agreed with this view and said a great deal of suspicion would be eliminated if the Broederbond came out in the open.

One of the delegates said the onslaught against South Africa was planned in secret and it was essential that counter-measures be discussed in secret as well.

Another speaker said discussions between close associates, such as husband and wife, were confidential and he asked the synod to respect the privacy of the Broederbond.

Professor Carel Boshoff, chairman of the Broederbond said last night he preferred not to comment on the synod decision "that the Broederbond should shed its veil of secrecy." He first wanted to study the entire debate before he would decide whether or not to comment.

Since he had became chairman of the AB he regularly made public statements on matters affecting the AB — a policy which had not been followed by his predecessors.

NGK Conservatism Preserved

THE Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk remains a conservative body judging from the discussions and decisions taken over the past 14 days by its general synod in Pretoria, writes JAAP THERON.

The synod, which ended yesterday, began by electing only persons with publicly-known conservative backgrounds and views to its moderature, including the Rev Kobus Potgieter, its new moderator.

Not a single so-called liberal or verligte spokesman succeeded in any election for a top position in the NGK.

Professor Johan Heyns, well-known theologian and a sitting member of the broad moderature until this synod meeting, and who was also the leading verligte spokesman at the synod, was not elected to any top position.

Professor Heyns even fell out when he was proposed to represent the Church's elders on the road moderature.

Another significant outcome was the voting off the table of the 123 so-called Letter-Writers — those who signed an open letter calling for the opening of Church doors to all races.

Not one of the 123 were elected to any significant Church position and their letter was not discussed at all.

Also significant was the standing applause which Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party and former assessor of this synod, received when he attended the meeting this week. He has given the biggest singular applause at the synod meeting.

When Mr P Crouje, Deputy Minister of Community Development and Welfare attended the synod on Thursday he was also welcomed by the moderator, but received hardly any applause.

The Letter-Writers' opinion that the Church should open its doors unconditionally to all races, was rejected. A similar proposal introduced by the synod of Central Africa, was voted down.

The man perhaps most responsible for the moderate and conservative decisions — although there were a number of far-reaching and radical Right-ist as well as Leftist proposals on the agenda — was undoubtedly the moderator, the Rev Kobus Potgieter.

It was he who led the argument that the Church should not sever links with the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, the Sendingkerk or the Indian Reformed Church.

He argued constantly that the synod should decide "rationally and not emotionally." Had Rev Potgieter not taken this stance on all crucial issues, the clearly overwhelming conservative synod would almost certainly have taken more radical Right decisions than it did.

Open-Door Policy Is Left to Church Councils

THE doors of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk (NGK), will remain open for all races, but its general Synod decided in Pretoria yesterday that local church councils will retain their right to decide on admission, depending upon local circumstances and the importance of the occasion.

Their decision was taken by a majority of delegates who voted down a proposal by the Synod of Central Africa "that the church's doors should be unconditionally opened to all races and that church councils, which had decided differently in the past, should have their decisions declared invalid."

Two motions

This decision was preceded by strong speeches for and against the unconditional opening of the church's doors to all races.

Two resolutions were before the Synod. One concerned individuals who wanted to attend church services on a permanent basis and the second referred to groups who wanted to attend specific services, such as for funerals, at selected time.

Dr S Eloff urged the Synod to keep emotions down and he backed the ruling standpoint, as set out in the official publication Ras, Volk en Nasie, in which church councils have the right of local option.

Clear guide

Dr W Nicol said the church should give clear guidelines to church councils as to how they should decide in all circumstances when people of other races were involved.

The Rev Carpenter said people of colour were welcome in the NGK, but they should rather be urged to attend church services with their own people in their own churches.

The Rev Cruywagen proposed a compromise and said the Synod should decide which services were open for all and which were not.

No compromise

He warned the Synod that church councils would easily win court litigation should they be forced to take steps against their own wishes.

The Rev Mieder Olivier opposes a compromise and said the church had its channels to accommodate certain bona fide cases.

A lowveld dominee

said he once refused to let 800 Black miners attend a church funeral service for their White employer because the church could only accommodate 400 people.

The Rev P J Lombard said no bona- fide worshipper should be refused attendance at services of the NGK.

"If a church council has the right to decide that a person cannot worship, it can also, for example, decide that whoring is not a sin."

Dr Theo Gerdener warned that the NGK's closed door image was doing it much more harm abroad than apartheid was harming the government.

People abroad, especially, could not understand why the NGK did not even want to allow people of race from its own family (sister churches in SA) to attend its public worshipping services.

"If the Synod does not lay down emphatic rules to its church councils in this regard, it will weaken its church councils," he said.

Dr Pierre Rossouw, Director of Ecumenic Affairs of the church, wanted to know why the issue of "joint worshipping" only referred to non-Whites and not to Whites as well.

When Moderator Kobus Potgieter put the issue to the vote 214 delagates voted for retention of the rule that church councils could decide for themselves, while 189 voted for an "unconditional open door church policy."

Sendingkerk Links Stay

THE Ned Geref Kerk's general synod yesterday unanimously decided not to sever links with the NG Sendingkerk, in spite of the Sendingkerk's accusation at its recent synod meeting that the NGK was "guilty of heresy and idolatry."

The NGK synod instead decided to send an official message to the synod of the NG Sendingkerk claiming that the Sendingkerk was unfair and that NGK congregants felt injured, insulted or harmed, writes JAAP MARAIS.

Delegates said the Sendingkerk's action was enough to warrant the severing of links, but their Christian belief demanded that Christian relations should be continued and that the mother and sister church should rather discuss their problems until a solution had been found.

In a special message to the Sendings kerks synod the NGK said it took notice of the official letter of the Sendingkerk, but was not in a position to discuss the matter in depth.

The NGK was grateful the Sendingkerk did not want to sever its links with the mother church, but was prepared to continue with discussions.

"The NGK is heartsore and concerned about the unfair accusation of theological heresy and idolatry.

"The NGK assures the Sendingkerk that it will reconsider its own position with regard to the Scriptures to see whether it is in line with the scriptures.

"The NGK is prepared to discuss the whole matter with the Sendingkerk in order to find answers on crucial issues."

It has instructed the broad moderature of the NGK to start discussing the matter with the Sendingkerk without delay, the message said.

Barricade Is Put Up Against Freemasons

THE Synod in Pretoria decided that Freemasons may not join the NGK unless they resign from their lodges, writes DAN MARAIS.

Members of the NGK who are Freemasons at present are to be admonished and encouraged to leave the organisation.

It was also agreed that Freemasons were not permitted to hold office in any NG Kerk.

The Rev A S Verhoef said the Freemasons held the view that everyone, irrespective of their religion, could be saved through its teachings.

Freemasonry, he said, was a religion which had its own rituals, initiation ceremonies and funeral rites.

Dr Willie Botha said that, up to the present, any member of the church who was not censured was eligible for election to a church office.

Up to now, any member of the church who was not under censure was eligible for appointment to a church council, irrespective of whether he was a member of the Freemasons.

The Synod also decided it had no objection to members of other religious groups and sects being present at baptisms but did not want to encourage this practise unconditionally.

It was left to church councils to decide each case on its own merits.

CSO: 3400/169

MATANZIMA BACKS FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IDEA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Oct 82 p 10

[Text] **LUSIKISIKI. — The State President of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday supported a proposal of a federal government for Southern African Black states made up of all independent and non-independent states and representatives of the urban Blacks.**

Speaking at Transkei's sixth anniversary celebrations at Lusikisiki, Chief Matanzima gave his unqualified support to the Lebowa leader, Dr Cedric Phatudi, in his proposal of a federal government.

He said this was his reaction to the exclusion of Blacks from South Africa's proposed White, Coloured and Indian parliament.

He said the federal government should have its headquarters at Thaba Nchu in Bophutatswana, which was central to all Black states and the major towns.

"This federal parliament will call upon the White, Coloured and Indian parliament to divide the land and towns equitably for occupation by Blacks, Whites, Coloureds and Indians in eternal peace.

"The Black federal parliament can deal with matters of Finance, Foreign Affairs and Defence. Dr Phatudi should summon a conference of Black states and towns' accredited leaders . . . to meet somewhere in Bophuthatswana which is central to all Black states.

"This is the only way in which we can restore our lost dignity as a nation. I leave it to Black Southern Africa to study the pros and cons of this proposal and determine it for what it is worth.

"A committee will have to be appointed by the inaugural conference to draft the federal constitution which will be approved by the conference."

Regarding international recognition by the UN, he said this was immaterial to Transkeians and would not affect their determination to forge ahead with the development of Transkei.

"Our destiny rests entirely on the strength of our internal peace and resolution to work hard. No country has ever succeeded in its administration by depending on handouts, we do not want anything for nothing.

"Independence has conferred on us the long cherished dignity of man propagated by the international community. With the exception of the migratory labourers from Transkei to White towns, independence has given us freedom of movement — enjoyment of rights to enter any public place formally used by Whites only.

"For this we are very thankful to the Nationalist Government. Our fear is that certain of their parties want to put the clock back to where it started in 1910."

"Transkei has remained peaceful in spite of the turbulent behaviour of certain youths elsewhere, acting under the instigation of anti-freedom Whites who ultimately resorted to abusive, defamatory and insulting public statements in the Press.

"Our traditions which have been frequently castigated and rebuked by the enemies of our country, have made it a safe place to live in and to enjoy a life freely without any fears," he said. — Sapa

Only One Xhosa Nation --Chief George

UMTATA. — The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, said in an Independence Day speech in Umtata yesterday on the issue of Transkei and Ciskei: "We are not all in the fold as long as one can still speak of a Ciskei which is separate from Transkei.

"Realising our oneness and even though it is interpreted in simplified ethnic terms, South Africa by its 1959 Promotion of Self-Government Act, recognised only one Xhosa national unit.

"Without bothering about the misuse of terms such as ethnic groups, homeland or separate development, we were satisfied at the promise of the

Xhosa nation and its land being kept intact."

It puzzled and angered Transkei that South Africa said later it could not force Ciskei to join Transkei in one Xhosa nation.

"It is considered a case of extreme inconsistency because, no sooner had Ciskei been rushed out of reach to independence when the same South Africa dissolved the whole Legislative Assembly of Kangwane for incorporation of that area into Swaziland," he said.

"While this and the contested incorporation of Ingwavuma from Kwa-Zulu into Swaziland are the high price that the homelands have to pay. Neither becoming fully independent nor being fully South African, we do not quarrel with the idea of placing people where they belong."

The issues of Kangwane and Ingwavuma had also served to expose the insincerity of the international organisations when OAU member countries like Swaziland and Lesotho could forget their shouts of objection to balkanisation and excisions from South Africa when it suited their own desires.

"Our question is: why could South Africa not force the Ciskei to join Transkei if it could do it with Kangwane? At the same time I do not want to be misled by what you read in the Press into believing that there is a war between the people of Transkei and those of Ciskei."—Sapa.

'Give Us Back Our Land'

LUSIKISIKI. — Paramount Chief Matanzima warned South Africa's National Party Government that unless all Transkei land "fraudulently misappropriate' by the British was returned, there would never be peace in South Africa.

He said he believed the British had been behind the plots to overthrow lawful government in Transkei because they objected to the granting of independence to Transkei.

"These British people do not like what the Afrikaner did by giving us our freedom. We hear that our young men are sent for military training so that they can come back and kill the traditional leaders and take over rule of the country.

"Our chiefs have never been at war with the Afrikaners or the English but these people who call themselves Christians have ignored all the treaties dealing with our land.

"We developed through hardship as Black people toiling to produce wealth for the Whites.

"All those hardships have been removed with the granting of independence and the people must endeavour to earn their living by starting small industries," he said. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/169

NP HEADS FOR PARYS VICTORY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] PARYS. — The National Party is heading for a victory in the Parys Parliamentary and the Bothaville Provincial by-elections, according to canvassing figures of the three participating parties — the NP, Conservative Party and Herstigte Nasionale Party.

An evaluation of each party's canvassing figures yesterday indicated that the NP can so far reckon on the support of about 60 percent of voters.

Mr M D (Pikkie) Maree, the NP Parliamentary candidate, told The Citizen at Parys yesterday he was "positively confident" his canvassing figures showed a win for the NP.

Dr At van Wyk, the CP Parliamentary candidate, was cautiously confident about the CP's chances. But he readily admitted that it was a touch-and-go fight between the CP and NP and the outcome was unpredictable.

However, he admitted that the HNP's support in Parys and Bothaville was "so strong" that it was likely to rob the CP of an outright victory.

Mr Jan du Preez, the HNP's chief organiser at Parys, said the HNP was leading by far with the postal votes cast and his party was ready for next Wednesday's crucial polling.

Mr Du Preez was not prepared to make a prediction on the HNP's chances, apart from saying that his party — which got more than 3 000 votes during last year's General Election in Parys — would certainly retain its deposit.

Until yesterday, a total number of 683 postal votes had been cast, of which he HNP had 511. It appears that each of the three parties received about a third, of the 778 special votes which have been brought out.

The candidates for the Nov 3 Parliamentary election in Parys are: Mr Pikkie Maree (NP), Dr At van Wyk (CP) and Dr Pieter van der Dussen (HNP).

The Parliamentary constituency includes the towns of Parys, Vredefort, Wesselsbron, Allanridge, Viljoenskroon, Bothaville, and Vierfontein

The provincial election will take place only in the districts of Bothaville, Allanridge and Wesselsbron and candidates are Mr Faan Nel (NP), Mr Japie van den Berg (CP) and Mr Johan Luyt (HNP).

According to yesterday's check from the three parties' canvassing figures, they clearly showed that the NP and CP were running neck and neck, with the CP in a second position and the HNP in a much weaker third position.

All three parties admitted that the so-called "lie-factor" would play a big role next Wednesday.

However, it appeared that the lie-factor, or the so-called doubtful voters, were much fewer than at the Germiston District by-election.

(News by Jaap Theron 161 Mitchell Street, Pretoria).

CSO: 3400/169

NPI REPORTS ECONOMIC GROWTH LOOKS GOOD

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Oct 82 p 13

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text] THE country's worsening recession does not automatically mean that a full-scale depression is on the horizon, according to the National Productivity Institute.

The institute said in its annual report, released in Pretoria yesterday that it was optimistic about the country's economic future.

"It is unfortunately true that low economic growth rates are expected for this year and next.

"But the real gross domestic product in South Africa is not expected to be lower than it was last year, in 1981," the report states.

Certainly, productivity growth would be unfavourably affected by a low economic growth rate — but, asked the NPI, should "this situation be accepted as inevitable?"

In reality economic growth stemmed from two sources — using resources more efficiently and effectively or adding more resources.

"It is clear that increased productivity is the more effective means of achieving economic growth in the immediate future.

"To expect an increase in the input of resources in the present economic downturn would be unrealistic," said the institute.

Neither the business community, nor the Government or the institute could shorten the recession in the countries which were the Republic's main trading partners.

Nor could they increase the price of gold.

These factors all contributed to the current business downswing.

"What we can do is take sound decisions on investment, inventory policies, production techniques, marketing strategies, employment and similar matters like training and personnel management.

"These all have a major impact on how resources are utilised, and thus on productivity.

"Not only would such effort help South Africa to weather the business cycle storm but at the same time combat inflation."

CSO: 3400/169

REPORT ON SADF ACCIDENTS RELEASED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Oct 82 p 1

[Article by Andrew Walker]

[Text] At least 647 South African Defence Force personnel have died in accidents since the beginning of 1979.

In the same period more than 3 900 servicemen were injured in shooting, explosive or road accidents, according to figures given in Paratus, the official SADF magazine.

Against this, 107 national servicemen have died in combat. About 45 other members, including Permanent Force, are also believed to have been killed.

Paratus quoted Major-General M J du Plessis, the Inspector-General of the Army, as saying that explosive and shooting accidents had caused 144 deaths and 1 090 injuries since 1979. They happened in South Africa and the operational area.

The toll of 144 does not include the five servicemen who deaths were announced yesterday.

They were killed in a hand-grenade accident in the operational area at a weapons demonstration, an SADF statement said.

The men were: Candidate Officer Casper Geustyn (20) of Bethlehem; Lance-Corporal Edgar Wessels (19) of Avondson Farm near Kroonstad; Lance-Corporal Jacobus Meyer (19) of Warden; Candidate Officer Paul Venter (19) of Bloemfontein; and Lance-Corporal Alan Jones (19) of Maritzburg.

Others were injured, but the SADF has not disclosed how many, or given any names.

The Chief of the SADF, General Contand Viljoen, has expressed sympathy with nex of-kin of the dead and injured.

There will be an inquiry into the accident.

Since 1979, road accidents have killed 498 servicemen and injured 2 898.

"If operations had claimed as many casualties, there would have been an outcry," said Major-General du Plessis.

Of those killed on the roads, 269 died in private car crashes, and a further 35 in private motorcycle accidents.

The SADF has launched a campaign to cut down deaths on the road.

Ammunition

Major-General du Plessis said it was vital to raise the standard of driving in the SADF, to save lives and equipment.

Speaking about the grenade accident deaths announced yesterday, General Viljoen said the SADF would "continue to tighten up measures to ensure the safety of members."

The SADF did everything humanly possible to prevent accidents, he added.

"The training of the South African soldier is still among the best in the world. Unfortunately, good realistic training is not possible without live ammunition and, coupled with the human factor, it is not possible to eliminate accidents."

General Viljoen said the SADF regarded accidents such as the grenade incident seriously.

The soldiers injured in the explosion are reported to be out of danger.

The SADF has not said when or where the accident happened.

CSO: 3400/155

KOORNHOF ON DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Oct 82 p 8

[Text] SOUTH Africa, as a part of the developing area of Southern Africa, should adapt itself to and be directly involved in the development of a comprehensive transport infrastructure, according to Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development.

Speaking in Johannesburg yesterday, he told the annual general meeting of the South African Road Federation such an infrastructure and an efficient transport system was vital to the economic development of any geographical area.

The transport sector, he told the meeting, had contributed R4 800-million or 8,3 percent of South Africa's Gross Domestic Product in 1980, employing about 400 000 people — five percent of the country's economically active population.

He added that the transport sector had expanded at an average real growth rate of nearly 5,5 percent a year since 1945 — a higher rate than nearly all other sectors in the economy.

South Africa spent about R5 600-million or 18 percent of its total disposable income on some form of transport, he said.

On March 31, 1980, South Africa's road transport network comprised 25 percent of all roads and streets in the whole of Africa, representing an investment of approximately R200 000-million, at current replacement values.

The total expenditure on roads amounted to just under R1 000-million. This total included spending on construction and maintenance and general administration of the road system in all four provinces.

Dr Koornhof then stressed the importance of co-ordination between the transport sector and the total South African economy, and co-ordination within the transport sector as a whole and within the road transport industry.

He defined the role of transport in the national economy as a vehicle to add value to products and services so that overall supply and demand in the economy was balanced in the most effective way.

In providing road facilities, there should be effective co-ordination and co-operation between the three tiers of government responsible for roads — the central government, the provincial administrations and municipalities, he said.

The full, all-inclusive cost of supplying road transport facilities and services should be kept to a minimum, he stressed. The total transport cost function should also be kept to a minimum.

There should also be co-operation between the various legislative and enforcement authorities to ensure uniformity and consistency in traffic regulations and road ordinances, Dr Koornhof said, adding that much progress had been made in this direction.

Dr Koornhof warned of a growing and severe disequilibrium between supply and demand in future

CSO: 3400/169

FARMERS' UNION HEAD HITS GOVERNMENT POLICY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Oct 82 p 12

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text] **THE GOVERNMENT was accused yesterday of either being unaware of the predicament of farmers — or of simply not having the answers to agriculture's problems.**

Mr Fred Pettit, president of the Eastern Cape Agricultural Union, made the comment at the South African Agricultural Union congress in Kimberley.

The time had come for the farmer himself to take the initiative in ensuring his own salvation, he said.

He successfully proposed a resolution for an in-depth survey of all facets of the problems of agriculture, with the aim of developing a purposeful strategy and policy in the long-term interest of the industry.

At present two things were very clear. The first was that agriculture was at the crossroads, and the other that it played an irreplaceable role in the welfare of all South Africa.

"If farming is at the crossroads, the whole country is at the crossroads," said Mr Pettit.

Agriculture in South Africa provided adequate food for the population in the face of a cheap food policy; provided raw materials for secondary industries at reasonable prices; earned substantial foreign exchange; gave employment to 1,5-million people and a livelihood to 6-million; and served as a market for the products of the other sectors, the prices of which were by no means low.

The Republic was the only country in Africa and one of only six in the world which were net exporters of foodstuffs. In 1980 this made up 22 percent of the country's total exports.

The agricultural sector contributed directly 7 or 8 percent of the gross national product.

The financial position of the farmer played a massive role in the country's trading activities.

After mining, agriculture was the biggest earner of foreign exchange, with agricultural imports representing only about 2 percent of total imports.

Protection but...

SOUTH AFRICA'S farmers yesterday decided to back Government protection of local industries and products — but demanded this should not be done at the cost of the agricultural sector.

Delegates at the annual congress of the S.A. Agricultural Union voted for a resolution accepting that a degree of selective protection of local industries — including agriculture — was justified.

But, said delegates, it should be made clear to the Government that this should be applied in such a way that specific agricultural industries did not have to absorb the costs.

Instead, said the resolution, these costs should be borne by the taxpayer.

This would maintain the competitive position and exchange rate of the agricultural industry in general, and export industries in particular.

Introducing the resolution, Mr Jannie le Roux said there must never be any doubt as to the patriotism of the South African farmer.

Farmers were keen to play their part in promoting the image of "Buy South African" and were opposed to confrontation in any sense of the word.

But if farmers did not keep an eye on the costs of their needs nobody else would.

"And certainly not the inefficient elements of other sectors," he said.

Mr J I J Cronje, of the Free State Agricultural Union, said: "The farmer needs a helping hand today. This year is vitally important for us. "There will have to be change in one way or the other."

Mr J J Fourie, of the Natal Agricultural Union, said the ultimate salvation of agriculture did not lie in continually escalating product prices, but rather in cutting total production expenditure.

This could only be achieved by more efficient production methods — and by paying less for the necessities for production.

CSO: 3400/169

RATE OF BLACK UNEMPLOYMENT EXPECTED TO RISE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 27 Oct 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Worst Still To Come"]

[Text] THE LATEST unemployment figures issued by the Central Statistics Services in Pretoria place the estimated number of unemployed blacks at 406 000 — a figure which is disputed by Mr Alex Boraine, PFP spokesman on labour.

Mr Boraine has said that the Government was playing a dangerous game by neglecting the real unemployment situation. He said the University of the Witwatersrand anthropologist, Mr David Webster, had estimated that about 24 percent of the country's labour force — or 2½-million people — were currently unemployed. The official figure was absurd, Dr Boraine said, as the figure of 406 000 bore scant resemblance to the true state of affairs in South Africa.

White South Africans, being the privileged class, have not felt the effects of mass unemployment as intimately as we have. We are the people who lose the jobs first. We are also those who make intimate contact with hundreds of people aimlessly kicking their heels in township streets.

There is already an atmosphere of bitterness and desperation in places like Soweto where idle men and women can be seen daily lounging around with nothing to do.

The fact that our crime figures have remained somewhat static is cold comfort as we are as aware as everybody else that this is just the beginning of a long hot summer. More and more people will be losing their jobs. The labour situation at the moment is exacerbated by the distabilised relations between employees and employers. There is a strike or a rash of retrenchments almost every other day.

Academics and people in management have put the unemployment figure at more than 2-million and things are likely to worsen in the months ahead.

CSO: 3400/169

PRETORIA UNIVERSITY TO STAY 'WHITE'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] **PRETORIA University students have voted in favour of keeping the university White.**

Nearly 49 percent of the students who went to the polls in a low-turnout referendum on October 13 and 14 to decide on admitting Blacks to the university, voted against the move.

Less than 16 percent wanted other races on the campus and only 15,73 percent were in favour of admitting non-Whites to undergraduate and post-graduate courses if no other study facilities were open to them.

There was an 18,146 percent vote in favour of allowing non-Whites into the university for post-graduate studies if other facilities were not available elsewhere, while only 15,8 percent agreed to admitting Blacks unconditionally for post-graduate degree courses.

The results released by the university's student council, which organised the referendum, revealed only 6 828 votes were cast out of a possible 14 646 — a percentage poll of 46,62.

An appendix to the referendum suggested most students were opposed to admitting other races on a social level to the university.

There was a 43 percent vote in favour of including Blacks on merit in university sport teams, but only 31 percent said "yes" to including students of other races in campus activities, such as mass gatherings, Rag processions and inter-varsity functions.

Eighty-seven percent voted against Blacks being accepted in university hostels, while 83 percent were opposed to Blacks standing for election as members of the hostel committee.

On the question of allowing Blacks to join university associations, 67 percent of the students were opposed. Only 25 percent were in favour of allowing Blacks as candidates for the university's Student Representative Council.

The chairman of the SRC, Mr Ian Scott, said the results of the referendum, delayed by almost a week because of computer problems, would be scrutinised by the rector and university senate.

He did not think the referendum would have any tangible effect on the university's status as "it has no enforceable authority". — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/169

BLACKS WIELD GREAT BUYING POWER

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Oct 82 p 23

[Article by Colleen Ryan]

[Text] The sleeping giant is beginning to stir and by the end of the century its power will be irrepressible.

This is how Mr Sam Motsuenyane, chairman of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce, describes the growing economic strength of black South Africans.

"By the year 2000 black spending power will constitute two-thirds of the total consumer market worth R22 000 million a year," he said.

"Traders who want to stay in business will have to concentrate on this market."

Mr Motsuenyane said that as blacks became more aware of their economic strength they would demand a better deal as consumers.

"It is the black man who is most often the victim of exploitation and until now he has accepted that lot through ignorance."

He said that in future black consumers might express their dissatisfaction through their most powerful and effective weapon — boycotts.

"Black Americans boycotted traders who were unfair and this united action could be adopted here in South Africa — especially if blacks continue to be isolated from the mainstream of business activity," he said.

Mr Motsuenyane said trade unions could also play a big part in educating and representing the black consumer in the future.

"Education is the key to a peaceful resolution of the many difficulties facing blacks today," he said.

Most black shoppers were ignorant of the economic forces behind price increases. "When they hear that prices are going up, they just say: 'White people again'."

Mr Motsuenyane said unless there was mass education in the future, blacks might use violence to voice their frustration.

"The private sector will have to put a lot of effort into this cause," he said. "It is especially important because it can improve communication among the different race groups in South Africa."

He said that as black consumer groups established themselves in the future, greater attention would also have to be paid to the black businessman.

"As far as we are concerned, ours is not a free enterprise system because blacks are barred from trading in white areas.

"Soon it will be irrelevant to speak of 'white' urban areas. And when that day comes, blacks will demand economic equality."

CSO: 3400/155

BRIEFS

MIXED BEACH APPROVED--Durban.--The executive of the Natal Provincial Council, has given the green light to the Durban City Council to ammend its by-laws to create a multi-racial beach off Snell Parade. After a stormy meeting lasting nearly three hours last month, the Durban City Council decided by 11 votes to five to proceed with the integrated beach which is to be named Battery Beach No 2. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Oct 82 p 13]

BUSY BORDER POST--Ficksburg, situated on the South African-Lesotho border, is the country's busiest border post, according to the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Fisheries, Mr Sarel Hayward. Last year alone, nearly 2,5-million people crossed the border on foot at Ficksburg, while 384 000 vehicles passed through the Free State town, he said, opening a new aerodrome at the town yesterday afternoon.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Oct 82 p 13]

UNION OFFICIALS CRITICIZED--The South African Chemical Workers Union, an affiliate of the Council of Unions of SA (Cusa) has called on two executive members to resign because they are "toothless" and for strongly believing in the industrial council system. At the union's general meeting at the weekend, speaker after speaker said the executive had not done anything for the workers, and in fact worked "hand in hand" with management. The union's executive member, Mr David Nkoana, accused the president, Mr Albert Monsenthal and secretary Mr Dan Tau, of not taking the interests of the workers at heart. He claimed that the two often talked to management without getting a mandate from the workers. During a recent strike over an "unfair dismissal" in Modderfontein, the officials treated the matter "shabbily," Mr Nkoana claimed. "We have written several letters informing them about the plight of workers at several of the plants in the country, but they have not listened nor replied." The officials stand accused of favouring the industrial council system for discussing wages and working conditions, while the union' stance was "total rejection of the system," he said. "Under these and other circumstances the meeting felt that elections should be held soon to elect new office bearers. We do not intend bringing a split in the union, but unifying the workers," Mr Nkoana said. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 27 Oct 82 p 9]

LEBOWA PROPOSALS--Lebowa offered South Africa an alternative to the problems perpetrated by separate development and could assist South Africa on the road to becoming a federal republic. Speaking to the Press during a brief visit to the Johannesburg Stock Exchange yesterday, Lebowa's Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said that this could come about as Lebowa had a far better political vision than

South Africa. Separate development did not pave the way to a peaceful future, according to Dr Phatudi. He considered the various splinter groups on the "White Front" in South Africa to be "very healthy", and that chances were great that this could lead to the point where Lebowa could come to the country's assistance. "We are prepared to show South Africa an alternative to separate development," he said, adding that Lebowa believed South Africa should develop into a federal republic. Lebowa, as the biggest homeland in the Transvaal, and the seco. . biggest in South Africa, had many interests it wanted to develop fully, he said. Dr Phatudi asked that industrialists take note of the fact that Lebowa had fertile soil and arrable land open for development. As the homeland with the richest mineral resources, including gold, platinum and chrome, Lebowa would come to the assistance of South Africa--"When your gold is exhausted, we will supply the alternative," Dr Phatudi said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Oct 82 p 17]

CP OFFICES ATTACKED--Vandals struck at the Conservative Party offices in Walvis Bay on Monday night--and in an apparently concerted campaign--defaced scores of CP posters in the coastal town. A CP spokesman said from Walvis Bay that when workers arrived at the offices yesterday, at the corner of 10th and 11th Streets in the town centre they found that massive plate glass windows, fronting onto the street, had been shattered. Photographs of the leader of the Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, had been defaced. Then it was learnt that party posters had been defaced and torn down. No other political posters were harmed. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Oct 82 p 13]

NEW PHONE SYSTEM--South Africa's "cricket" telephone--which has faithfully served the country for the past 10 years--is making way for an award-winning, locally designed successor. The new Disa telephone system, to be integrated into business and domestic applications from 1983, is seen in South African graphic design circles as a considerable achievement for local industrial design. The four-year-long project to evolve the system was jointly undertaken by the Post Office and the Telephone Manufacturers of South Africa, and a firm headed by a man with extensive overseas design experience--ranging from cars to electronics equipment--as the industrial design consultants. The team of Mr Roger Williams has already been awarded a Design Institute/Shell industrial design award for the project. Yesterday Mr Williams said in Pretoria that a design consultant could only be as good or as bad as his client allowed him to be." He stressed that much of the project's success was a result of excellent rapport which had existed between design consultant, engineers and management. The Disa telephone, according to Post Office sources, is the beginning of a comprehensive range of modern telephone equipment, including such features as loud-speaking telephones, to be phased in over a period; loud receiving telephones; headset facilities. Mr Ray Derbyshire, the chief mechanical engineer of TMSA said that this was the first time a local industrial design consultant had featured on the development team. Mr Williams. an industrial design graduate from Birmingham, has a track record which include membership of the design team for the famous Rover cars. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Oct 82 p 9]

CROSSROADS PROJECT--Cape Town.--The Government has decided to shelve phase 2 of the new Crossroads project, the new regional representative of the Department of

Community Development in the Western Cape, Mr F Gerber, announced in Cape Town yesterday. He said the second phase of the project, which provided for the building of about 1 200 homes, had been shelved because the Government did not have the funds. Mr Gerber said the idea of providing houses for Crossroads residents had not been altogether shelved and the Government was "looking into the possibility of providing alternative housing to continue the project". Mr Gerber was not prepared to comment further. The new Crossroads project was to have cost R13,5-million. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Oct 82 p 10]

GLOWING PICTURE OF BLACKS--A magazine called "THE NEW SOUTH AFRICA--A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY," which is being distributed overseas, paints a glowing picture of the lives of blacks. The author is Dr Jan Marais, former MP for Pinetown. Dr Marais says: "Yes, we still have racism, colour discrimination and denial of certain human rights. But every day more and more whites are agonising and changing their attitudes towards it. In fact, more changes for the better have taken place in South Africa during the last three years than the previous 300." The magazine says there are 3 000 witch-doctors in Soweto and 50 000 cars. "Soweto is not a slum, and its people are better housed than most USA ghetto dwellers, Soweto is self-governing, with a mayor and a city council with powers which surpass those of South Africa's white municipalities." Dealing with the wage gap between blacks and whites, it said this was caused by the fact that South Africa was the "meeting ground" of First and Third World economies. Referring to the homelands, the magazine said Transkei utilised only about five percent of its agricultural potential, yet its standard of living and education was superior to 85 percent of the rest of black Africa. Bophuthatswana was arid, but had two-thirds of the world's platinum reserves. Venda has a higher per capita income than 28 other African states, and its economic growth rate was higher than that of 45 African states. Dr Marais said: "There may be tough times ahead for a few years while the marxist-inspired onslaught is stepped-up, with South Africa obviously one of its prime targets of destabilisation and ultimate takeover. Nonetheless, South Africa, on the side of the West, believes the West will win." [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Oct 82 p 3]

NEW DEPARTMENT'S SEMINAR--Only eight MPs turned up today for a seminar on the new Department of Constitutional Development and Planning. The two-day seminar, taking place in a new luxury conference centre in Pretoria, was planned in January and 20 MPs accepted invitations at the time. No Conservative Party MPs arrived and Mr Horace van Rensburg, MP for Bryanston, was the sole representative from the Progressive Federal Party. All the MPs who did attend expressed regret that so few colleagues were present. Topics for discussion include constitutional reform, economic policy planning, social problems and statistics. According to the Minister, Mr Chris Heunis, the purpose of the seminar is "to give MPs of all political parties the opportunity to get acquainted with the activities of the planning components of the new department." [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Oct 82 p 3]

CSO: 3400/155

OIL SUPPLIES, NEW PLANTS

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 22 Oct 82 p 9

[Text] DAR-ES-SALAAM, October 19--The conflict between Iran and Iraq has seriously hit the supply of oil to Tanzania. Minister for Energy and Water Development Al Noor Kassum has said here.

Mr. Kassum, who is also chairman of the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) pointed out in TPDC's annual report for last year that crude oil imports went down from 650,000 tons to 467,392 tons.

This drop correspondingly worsened the already troubled oil supply situation in the country.

The minister also revealed that negotiations have been concluded on the establishment of an ammonia plant in Kilwa southern Tanzania, to manufacture urea. He gave no further details.

According to the report, plans for the construction of a bitumen plant at the Dar-es-Salaam oil refinery have been shelved because of the country's economic problems. It noted however that progress was being made in the plans for the proposed construction of a "lube" blending plant atthe refinery.

CSO: 3400/177

WARNING TO KENYA

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 22 Oct 82 p 13

[Text] DAR-ES-SALAAM, October 21--Former Tanzanian Prime Minister Edward Sokoine said today that a Kenyan threat to track down two Kenyan Air Force men who fled to Tanzania after the abortive August 1 coup in Nairobi would amount to interference in Tanzania's affairs.

Ole Tipis, Minister of State in the Office of Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi and a Member of Parliament for Narok district, across the border from Mr. Sokoine's own constituency of Monduli, made the threat at a rally in Nairobi last Tuesday.

Mr. Tipis said the Kenyan Government would track down, and possibly take by force, Private Hezekiah Ochuka and Sergeant Pancras Okumu, who have sought political asylum in Tanzania after a court here refused to extradite them to Kenya.

CSO: 3400/177

PARTIAL REPAYMENT OF LOAN

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 22 Oct 82 p 13

[Text] DAR-ES-SALAAM, October 22--Tanzania has repaid part of its loan to the World Bank, giving rise to a hope that the Bank will soon start releasing blocked funds for development projects in the country.

World Bank deputy resident representative Ken Kwaku said that 4.05 million dollars were repaid two weeks ago out of a total debt of 14.4 million dollars which should have been cleared by last June.

Failure to meet that deadline led the World Bank to suspend payments on 43 Bank-funded projects, and the Bank's director for Country Programmes in East Africa J. Craske said three weeks ago that resumption of funding would depend on how soon Tanzania could pay off the outstanding debt.

Tanzanian officials blamed the shortfall on the country's economic crisis and lack of foreign exchange reserves.

Mr. Craske and his Regional Vice-President for Eastern Africa Willy Wapenhans were in Tanzania recently to discuss the Bank-funded projects with the Government. Official sources confirmed that the Bank had agreed to allow certain schemes to continue, including drilling for gas in Southern Tanzania, and educational programmes.

Mr. Kwaku said he was confident that the recent pledge by Finance Minister Amir Jamal that Tanzania would clear the Bank loans would be fulfilled. He also noted that the Bank was sympathetic to Tanzania's recently launched economic structural adjustment programme, although he admitted that there were some differences between the two sides during past negotiations.

CSO: 3400/177

ELECTORAL COMMISSION MAY EXTEND VOTERS REGISTRATION DEADLINE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpt] THE Electoral Commission may make special arrangements for people to continue registering as voters after the October 31 deadline because of difficulties which have surfaced during the exercise.

This was said in Lusaka yesterday by commission chairman, Mr Justice Mathew Ngulube who pledged the commission would ensure that those wishing to vote during the forthcoming presidential and general elections were not deprived of their right if, for some reasons, they were unable to register by the end of this month.

Mr Justice Ngulube who is also Deputy Chief Justice said this in an interview with the **Times of Zambia** during which he reviewed the progress made in the operation so far.

Some people might not obtain their voters cards because they were still struggling to get national registration cards while others had either registered at wrong centres or were entered in wrong books and were supposed to re-register.

On delays by some people to obtain national registration cards, Mr Justice Ngulube said it was because of the "rush" by people who had attained the ages of 16 or 17.

He urged those under age to give chance to people who were 18 and above.

But people should not slacken because the commission might make some special arrangements as these would only be considered on merit.

On the progress of the campaign which was originally supposed to end on October 17, Mr Justice Ngulube said he was happy because some centres, especially in the rural areas, had already completed the exercise.

CSO: 3400/167

MINISTER SAYS U. S. HAS 'GRAND DESIGN' TO INSTAIL UNITA REGIME IN ANGOLA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpt] UNITED States insistence on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola is part of a grand US-South African design to instal a UNITA-led regime in Angola, Minister of Defence Mr Wilson Chakulya has said.

And Mr Chakulya called on African governments to resist the dictatorial posture adopted by the United States.

Speaking at a reception to mark the end of the International Sports Council (CISM) festival Mr Chakulya said the US hoped that when Cuba withdrew from Angola, South Africa could invade the country to overthrow the MPLA government.

It would then be possible to install their UNITA surrogates.

He said South Africa was occupying certain areas of Angola in which it had allowed the UNITA forces to be active.

"It is therefore important that we as military men know what is going on so that we can fully support and respond to counter measures adopted by our governments."

He questioned the morality of American demands on a sovereign state to chase away her allies just because the Reagan administration wanted it to be so.

Angola like the US, Canada, France, Yugoslavia or any other country was a sovereign country and a member of the United Nations and was free to choose who to invite to help deal with any contingencies.

"Why then does the United States want to control the affairs of another independent state? If this is not gross interference in the affairs of a sovereign state then what is it?"

The minister reiterated that the liberation of Namibia had nothing to do with the presence of Cuban troops in Angola.

He urged the soldiers from Zimbabwe, Botswana, Tanzania and Uganda who came to Zambia for the games to follow closely the intrigues of the US

Despite the manoeuvres of the US-South African machinations Namibia would soon be independent and it would be possible to hold the CISM games in Johannesburg or Pretoria, he said.

CSO: 3400/167

KAUNDA URGES DEVELOPING NATIONS TO EMULATE JAPAN

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] PRESIDENT Kaunda has urged the world, particularly developing nations, to emulate the way Japan runs her affairs.

He said this on Tuesday night during a State House dinner he gave in honour of Mr Shunrou Mori who is vice-president of the Japanese company Nissho Iwai which constructed the multi-million Kwacha mass media complex in Lusaka.

Dr Kaunda highly commended the discipline of Japanese workers and management and said there existed a unique way of controlling industries in that country.

Zambia had for sometime tried to study the Japanese system, but without success and it was only now that the country understood the situation.

Although some joint industries between Lusaka and Tokyo had been established, there was still need to invite more Japanese businessmen.

He informed the dinners who included Japanese ambassador to Zambia Mr Eiji Seki, that Zambia had a solid base for industries, especially those using local raw materials.

The only problem was lack of technology and capital to tap the abundant resources.

"We have plenty of an unexploited potential. We need technology and capital. Labour is there."

The President spoke very highly of the reception which was accorded to him and his entourage during his visit to Japan early last year.

In reply, Mr Mori said Tokyo wanted to cooperate more with developing countries, particularly those in Africa.

Mr Mori said although he was returning home following the completion of the mass media complex, he still hoped to return to Zambia to study other ventures his company might be interested in.

CSO: 3400/167

TOBACCO BOARD OFFICIAL EXPECTS BRIGHT FUTURE FOR CROP

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Oct 82 p 2

[Excerpt] TOBACCO production in Zambia has in the past suffered a major setback because there are no incentives to boost the industry, said Tobacco Board of Zambia secretary Mr Victor Mwaba in Lusaka yesterday.

But with far-reaching measures such as high price support level and foreign exchange incentives offered to tobacco farmers by the Government the future of the industry in Zambia was brighter.

He was commenting on why Malawi had earned a record of K133.7 million this year from tobacco sales compared to K3.2 million earned by Zambia.

Tobacco is Malawi's leading export crop and the bumper earning was a result of selling 58.8 million kg on the Limbe and Lilongwe auction floors. The K133.7 million tobacco sales were K34 million more than last year.

Zambia only sold 1.8 million kg of tobacco to a West German firm. And the K3.2 million earned from it was K0.3 million less than the K3.5 million from the 2.5 million kg last year. The poor yield was attributed to drought.

Mr Mwamba admitted that Zambia's record of tobacco production was disappointing compared to Malawi because Malawi had a fully developed extension service available to farmers.

The field management in Malawi was "very strong" in supporting farmers to produce the crop whereas in Zambia field managers were for a long time paid low salaries.

He cited the salary of some field managers in Malawi which was more than K10,000 a year. In Zambia they were paid only K7,200 which was not enough incentive to motivate them to supervise farm workers effectively.

He said: "Because of this problem there has been a tendency by some managers and tobacco farmers in Zambia to move away from the low-income to high income area and when there is such a drain it is always production which suffers."

If the tobacco industry lacked management of high calibre it would be difficult to hold people who might be willing to move into active production.

The problem had been worsened by farmers who were selling their tobacco on the black market. He was referring to his earlier remark that the Government was losing about K10 million worth of tobacco through the black market where about one million kg was sold.

In some cases figures of the actual tobacco yield were distorted by unscrupulous farmers who were profiteering.

Tobacco was a difficult crop to grow and needed motivation if people were to go flat out to produce more. He hoped that incentive introduced in the 1981/82 season would help alleviate the situation.

These included high price support level and foreign exchange incentive whereby farmers who produced and marketed 5,000 kg of tobacco would qualify to externalise five per cent of the total value of crop to any country of their choice.

He recalled that the yield for the 1981/82 season dropped lamentably because the incentives reached the farmers too late but he was sure they would benefit during the next season. They would know exactly what to get when preparing for their seedbeds.

"The tobacco price is attractive and the foreign exchange incentive is there and we will see the existing farmers expand and those who have left coming back into full production," he said.

CSO: 3400/167

MINISTER ASKS DEFENSE MINISTRY TO HELP TRANSPORT MAIZE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Oct 82 p 5

[Excerpt] MINISTER of Agriculture and Water Development Mr Unia Mwila yesterday asked the Ministry of Defence to help transport the remaining maize from rural depots in Central and Northern provinces.

Mr Mwila made the appeal when he and his two ministers of State Mr Noah Dilamoru and Mr Justin Mukando left for the Northern and Central provinces respectively to speed up the collection of maize.

Central Province had 448,330 bags of maize lying uncollected in its depots. Northern Province which harvested 600,000 bags had 211,871 still to be collected.

Out of 5,255,144 bags of maize already bought, only 4,460,755 had been delivered to covered storage depots.

Mr Mwila was worried because apart from maize, there were 69,000 bags of sunflower in Eastern Province and 42,000 bags in Mumbwa to be moved to storage depots.

And the Southern Province Cooperative Marketing Union (SPCMU) has completed collecting all produce from rural depots in Mazabuka district, district manager Mr Acklon Kayuni said yesterday, reports Zana.

The union had so far bought 646,825 bags of maize, 14,030 bags of sunflower and 17,016 bags of soya beans.

CSO: 3400/167

UNDP OFFICIAL GIVES DATA ON AID PROGRAM TO NATION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] THE United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has given Zambia about K21.2 million for development projects between 1982 and 1986, resident representative of the UNDP Mr Dusan Dragic said in Lusaka yesterday.

He was speaking during a lecture after a film show on the UN country planning programme for Zambia on the eve of Disarmament Week at the University of Zambia's Great East Road campus.

Mr Dragic who is resident coordinator of the UN system's operational activities for development said Zambia's programme for UNDP assistance had been prepared in close cooperation with the Ministry of National Commission for Development Planning

This follows extensive consultations with all parties concerned such as Government ministries and departments, UNDP, systems organisations and other bilateral and multilateral programmes.

The country programme was in line with the objectives and priorities of the Third National Development Plan (TNDP) for 1979-83 which provides the basis for economic and social development in Zambia.

In accordance with a decision adopted by the governing council on June 27, 1981 the third country planning programme for Zambia was being submitted to the council without an accompanying note by the administrator.

Previous programmes for Zambia and the accompanying notes were issued under documented symbols, he added.

Although the programme duration did not coincide with the TNDP the eventual time lag between the third country programme and the Fourth National Development Plan (FNDP) would not pose any problems.

It was believed that this arrangement would help minimise confusion arising from the various relevant dates because of the long term requirements of basic development objectives of the Zambian economy.

The UNDP supported Zambia mainly in her agriculture, forestry and fisheries projects which were among the nation's development priorities.

UNDP also supported the nation's oil-seeds development programme to achieve self-sufficiency in basic foodstuffs and raw materials for agro-industries.

CSO: 3400/167

CHOMBA SAYS STEPS TO BE TAKEN TO IMPEDE REENTRY OF DEPORTED ALIENS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpt] **THE Government is working out tougher measures which will make it difficult for aliens who are deported to re-enter Zambia, Minister of Home Affairs Mr Frederick Chomba said in Lusaka yesterday.**

Once in force, the curbs would make deported aliens think twice before sneaking back into the country. "We will brook no nonsense," the minister warned.

He said for many years now the Government had been grappling with the vicious circle: rounding up aliens, locking them up and eventually deporting them, only to re-arrest the same people who usually re-entered Zambia through bush tracks from neighbouring countries.

"We are going to be very tough with aliens who sneak back because we cannot go on chasing these people indefinitely."

The minister said 700 out of 1,300 illegal immigrants in the country had been deported.

Arrangements were going on between Zambia and the governments of the countries from where the remaining 600 came for their repatriation.

CSO: 3400/167

BP SAVING NATION 'SUBSTANTIAL' FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Oct 82 p 2

[Excerpt] ZAMBIA is saving between K10 million and K15 million in foreign exchange annually through efforts made by an oil company to recycle used lubricating oil and the reconditioning of old drums.

BP Zambia managing director Mr Ingvar Helman said this in Television Zambia's Sunday Interview.

He noted that more foreign exchange would be saved if the firm's blending plant in Kitwe which now operated at half capacity was to increase its shifts.

But BP was only getting back about ten per cent of the lubricating oil used for recycling and Mr Helman appealed to people with large quantities of used oil and drums to contact his firm.

Not only is BP saving Zambia a substantial amount of foreign exchange but is assisting in protecting the environment by discouraging people from dumping oil on the ground as this could result in pollution, he said.

Although the technology was new to Zambia the product was of international standards.

Demand for fuel in Zambia is on the rise and as the biggest oil company, BP has decided to ease distribution problems by putting up another depot in the Southern Province.

CSO: 3400/167

PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES EFFORTS TO RESOLVE ENERGY PROBLEM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Oct 82 p 5

[Text] PRIME Minister Mundia said yesterda y Zambia's oil import bill was expected to reach K240 million by the end of this year, representing a third of the country's total import bill for the year.

Speaking at Lusaka showgrounds where he watched a demonstration of a solar food dryer by Total Zambia, Mr Mundia said nine years ago the country's oil bill stood at a mere K43 million.

Most developing countries had to spend as much as 50 per cent of their import bills on energy.

There was therefore urgent need to look for alternative and cheaper sources of energy which at the same time would maintain the ecological balance.

The decision to resolve the energy problem was essentially political in that only a great political decision could convert the doubts and fears into concrete plans to deal with the problem effectively.

Mr Mundia said the nature of energy-related issues such as pricing required an enlarged political framework of all concerned members and not only a single nation.

"The question to be answered for industrial economies is to find energy sources cheap enough to at least sustain their levels of development and growth and retain their standards of living.

"For developing countries the question is how, in the face of this energy problem, to increase the momentum of development and industrial growth so as to improve the living standards of the majority of the people who have yet to feel the impact of the development of their countries."

The world family must now proceed "with both ingenuity and foresight" to tackle the problem and the energy future.

Zambia, he said, had intensified efforts to increase aerial mapping of energy minerals in the country.

By the end of the year the Western Province, parts of the Eastern Province alone Muchinga Escarpment, the Lake Tanganyika Basin and the Bangweulu and Mweru Wantipa area, would have been aerial-surveyed.

Mr Mundia also urged research institutions in the country to coordinate their work to cut down on costs and avoid duplication.

Institutions like the University of Zambia, the National Council for Scientific Research and the mining companies should work in liaison to benefit the community.

He urged for the formulation of more practical courses at the University of Zambia.

Students at the university must be exposed to practical work which would enable them know the true conditions in society and be of more benefit to the well-being of the country.

The solar food dryer was developed by Total Zambia in conjunction with the University of Zambia.

The dryer was designed by Mr Phillipe Durand, a research fellow in the school of engineering at the university.

CSO: 3400/167

MINISTER SEEKS INCREASED ACTIVITY TO ACHIEVE DISARMAMENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Oct 82 p 5

[Text] **ZAMBIA has called for the intensification of the political activity by all progressive anti-militarist forces to achieve the nuclear and general disarmament.**

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Mr Otema Musuka made the call in Lusaka yesterday when he opened a week-long exhibition of the United Nations operations in Zambia by locally based-UN specialised agencies at the UN information centre.

He said Zambia believed that to achieve the nuclear and general disarmament the political activities of the progressive anti-militarists such as the UN specialised agencies should be intensified.

It was essential that the peoples of the world raised their voice with all their might to halt the nuclear race.

The world must explore ways and means of bringing peace to the planet "before it explodes."

Man should concentrate his efforts on liquidating underdevelopment, economic and social backwardness, exploitation and oppression.

Zambia believed that under the UN countries could make an important contribution to the fight against reactionary forces and the spectre of war.

"We are convinced that the elaboration of a realistic prospect of the future is not possible by ignoring the fact that war still exists in the world, that hotbeds of tension and animosity endangering the pace of the entire mankind still exists."

The world's future concern was to continue to consider seriously and permanently the people's aspirations for peace.

He asserted Zambia's total solidarity and support for Namibians' struggle for independence and for the Angolan people.

"We consider it an imperious necessity that the Western contact group of five, in particular, the US should use its power to grant independence to Namibia and ask South Africa to remove its troops from Angola."

CSO: 3400/167

BANK OF ZAMBIA GOVERNOR CLARIFIES IMF LOAN CONDITIONS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 20 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Bank of Zambia Governor Mr Bitwell Kuwani has said that the International Monetary Fund (IMF) conditions on its K800 million facility to Zambia did not include the devaluation of the Kwacha or closure of loss-making copper mines.

Clarifying a report which appeared in the October 13 issue of the Zambia DAILY MAIL, Mr Kuwani said he had made it clear when he answered a query on the matter that the two issues were not part of the IMF terms which Zambia had to adhere to.

Mr Kuwani said his reply to the reporter's query was as follows: "The IMF had not told the government to devalue the Kwacha to my knowledge. Whenever the government will be told to devalue they will tell the Central Bank and both you and I will know that day.

"I know that very often IMF conditions are always associated with devaluation of a country's currency but no country devalues without examining the pros and cons of the devaluation."

On whether the IMF had demanded the closure of loss-making mines, Mr Kuwani repeated what President Kaunda had said recently that some minority shareholders had suggested to the Government that loss-making mines should be shut.

Mr Kuwani also stated that he was incorrectly quoted as having said that Zambia had reduced its credit pipelines from K500 million to K390 million.

In fact, Mr Kuwani told his audience that Zambia's extended facility of K800 million had been stopped because of a breach of two conditions, namely the failure to reduce the pipeline arrears from K500 million to K390 million; and because Zambia had overshot the aggregate credit criterion to the economy through commercial banks as set by the IMF.

CSO: 3400/167

ZAMBIA RAILWAYS TO RECEIVE ADDITIONAL RITES EXPERTS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 20 Oct 82 p 7

[Excerpt] Zambia Railways is to get more experts from Rail India Technical and Economic Services (RITES) as part of the standing consultancy agreement between the two companies.

The need for more experts follows discussions held between Zambia Railways and a two-man team of officials from RITES who were in the country recently.

An Indian High Commission spokesman said in Lusaka yesterday that apart from their talks with Zambia Railways, the two officials also held discussions with Permanent Secretary for Power, Transport and Communications Mr Essau Nebwe.

The visit by the two officials followed the one by Zambia Railways general manager, Mr Basil Monze made to India recently.

While there, Mr Monze toured and visited RITES offices, plants and workshops. He also held talks on further co-operation between them.

Zambia Railways already has a number of experts from RITES working at their workshops in Kabwe, the spokesman said.

"The talks with Mr Nebwe covered studies on tarrif rates structure for Zambia Railways so that the company can operate profitably," he said.

The spokesman could not however say whether the officials in their talks during their four-day stay in the country discussed the proposed Chipata-Mchinji railway project to link Zambia and Malawi.

Zambia Railways has sent out a notice to people with an interest in the land between Chipata and the Malawi border that a survey team from the company will start surveying that stretch very shortly in connection with the construction of the Chipata-Mchinji rail line.

According to the notice, this may require entering into private land and clearing bushes along the proposed alignment.

CSO: 3400/167

BRIEFS

DAR ES SALAAM MOVES ZAMBIAN CARGO--Movement of the more than 7,000 tonnes of Zambian cargo marooned at the port of Dar es Salaam in Tanzania has finally started. This follows the personal intervention in the matter and a visit to Dar es Salaam by Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Power, Transport and Communication Mr Essau Nebwe who led a three-man delegation there last month. Yesterday, Mr Nebwe confirmed in Lusaka that movement of the cargo from Tanzania has started. [Excerpt] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 19 Oct 82 p 7]

SIDA AGRICULTURAL AID--Zambia is to receive K11.8 million from the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) for use on the agricultural projects it funds. A spokesman for the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development said yesterday that this was stated by SIDA head of the agricultural division, Mr Johan Homberg, at the cooperative college in Lusaka. Mr Homberg made the announcement when he briefed delegates of a two-week Zambian government and SIDA joint annual review mission for the agricultural support sector. Mr Homberg said Zambia had originally asked for K15.8 million for her projects next year but the amount was cut down to K11.8 million due to financial problems facing SIDA. "Zambia is the largest recipient of SIDA aid and people in Sweden are busy discussing the impact of this aid to Zambia's agricultural development," he said. [Excerpt] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 19 Oct 82 p 1]

CSO: 3400/167

MINISTERS WORRIED BY SLUMP IN MINES

Harare THE HERALD in English 12 Oct 82 p 5

[Text] **THE slump in mining caused by the world recession could hit development programmes, two Cabinet ministers have said.**

The Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira and the Minister of Mines, Cde Maurice Nyagumbo, told a mass rally at Mhangura on Sunday that the current slump in the prices of minerals in the world market might hit social and economic development programmes in Zimbabwe.

"The Government hopes that the situation in the international mining industry improves soon, otherwise it may affect our social and economic development programmes. More money will then have to be put into the mining industry to avoid unemployment," Cde Nyagumbo said.

He said he sympathised with the industry because it had been hit so hard that "miners are hardly making any profit".

Mines were being closed in many parts of the world because of the recession.

"The Government is working together with the mining companies to avoid the closure of mines and resultant massive unemployment," Cde Nyagumbo said.

Many mines had been about to close recently, but the Government had decided that they should maintain production and retain labour until the situation improved.

Despite the hardships, the ministers said, workers should maintain high productivity so that when the situation improved, Zimbabwe would have enough to sell and thus boost the industry again.

They cited many examples of mines, including Mhangura and Alaska, which were facing "severe hardships in making ends meet".

On conditions in commercial farming, Cde Shamuyarira said the Government planned to build central settlement points to replace farm compounds.

● Nearly 50 mines in Matabeleland have closed down since this time last year, the provincial mining commissioner, Mr. David Pomeroy, said yesterday.

Most of these were small gold mines or dump operations which were coming to the end of their productive life, he said.

CSO: 3400/156

BRIEFS

YOUNG SWEDES--Bulawayo. Twenty young Swedes have arrived in Zimbabwe as part of a six-month agreement signed here last March by the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Zimbabwe and its Swedish counterpart. The youth will help in reconstruction programmes. The seven boys and 11 girls will be stationed in various project-centres of the Lutheran Church in Matabeleland and Masvingo until April, 1983. The centres include Mnene Hospital, Manama Secondary School, Masvingo Lutheran Mission and Bulawayo's Njube Lutheran Youth Centre. Apart from working on reconstruction projects they will also conduct a study of Zimbabwean culture and its people in cooperation with local youngsters, the chairman of the Lutheran youths in Zimbabwe, Cde Enos Moyo, said last month. Cde Moyo said the Swedes would help build a dormitory at Manama school, a water tank at the mission, and a drainage system at the youth centre. Local people in all these centres have been asked to make available building materials to take advantage of the voluntary labour, Cde Moyo said. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 12 Oct 82 p 5]

CASH CONSTRAINTS 'HITTING INDUSTRY'--Government cuts in foreign exchange allocations have resulted in serious setbacks for Zimbabwe's industry, says the Deputy Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Cde Dzikamai Mavhaire. Speaking at Friday's 25th anniversary celebrations of Croda Zimbabwe (Pvt) Limited, a printing and graphic firm, he said Zimbabwe's industries could not import needed raw materials and machinery because of the shortage of foreign exchange. "We hope that industry will take this as a challenge to find ways and means to increase the local content in all products made in Zimbabwe." But, Cde Mavhaire said: "Government is doing all it can to alleviate the foreign exchange constraint." He explained that the shortages in foreign exchange were caused by a world recession which cut exports and reduced the price of the country's products. However, he hoped that by 1983 the economy would experience an upturn. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 11 Oct 82 p 1]

CONFERENCE ON WATER--Zimbabwe is to take part in the first African Water Technology Exhibition and Conference in Nairobi from November 29 to December 3. Mr A. F. Windram, of the University of Zimbabwe, will present a paper on the viability of using hand pumps for small-scale irrigation, the organisers of the exhibition said yesterday. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 11 Oct 82 p 1]

TRAINING IN CANADA--Six employees of the Ministry of Mines are studying mining technology in Ontario, Canada, the Canadian High Commission in Harare has announced. The six left Zimbabwe last month and have a two-year course to complete.

Their training is being sponsored by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) under a $1,8 million agreement recently signed between the two countries. They are attending the Cambrian School of Mines in Sudbury, Ontario. There is much hard rock mining in Ontario and Sudbury itself is a major mining centre and has a large nickel smelter. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 82 p 7]

PARTY OFFICERS ELECTED--The Deputy Minister of Water Development, Cde Joseph Kaparadza, was elected chairman of the Mashonaland Central ZANU (PF) at Bindura on Saturday. Also elected were the Deputy Minister of Youth, Sport and Recreation, Cde George Rutanhire (secretary); the chairman of the Madzimba Council, Cde D. Nyamaropa (treasurer), and Cde Paddington Zvorwadza (publicity secretary). The Government Chief Whip, Cde Naison Muroyiwa, was elected security organiser. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 12 Oct 82 p 3]

POWERS FOR PM--The Prime Minister will, in future, be responsible for the administration of the Ministerial and Parliamentary Pensions Act and the Parliamentary and Ministerial Parking Areas Act, in terms of a statutory instrument gazetted yesterday. The administration of the first of these Acts was previously assigned to the Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development. The second Act was previously administered by the Minister of Local Government and Town Planning. The Assignment of Functions (Prime Minister) Notice, 1982, says the President, Cde Banana, has also assigned to the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, the administration of the Privileges, Immunities and Powers of Parliament Act and the Ministers and Parliamentary Salaries and Allowances Act, 1975. A separate statutory instrument says the President has assigned the administration of six Acts of Parliament to the Minister of Legal and Parliamentary Affairs. The six Acts are: The Constitution of Zimbabwe Act, the Private Bill Procedure Act, the Public Bodies Private Bill Procedure Act, the Amendments Incorporation Act, the Revised Edition of the Laws Act, 1973, and the Electoral Act. The Electoral Act was previously the responsibility of the Minister of Home Affairs. The Amendments Incorporation Act was administered before by the Minister of Justice.--Ziana. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 82 p 7]

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November 19, 1982

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